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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

AS the HIVES *is now epidemic in this city, your publiſhing the following thoughts upon the cauſe and cure of it, will greatly oblige your very humble ſervant,*

December 8, 1769. BENJAMIN RUSH.

THIS diſeaſe has received different names in different countries. Amongſt us it is moſt commonly known by the name of the HIVES.---I am entirely ignorant of the derivation of this word. It was firſt given to the diſorder by the Iriſh people, from the reſemblance it bears to a diſorder which preyails in Ireland of that name. We underſtand by it, *a difficulty of breathing*, joined with a *hoarſeneſs*, and other ſymptoms of *oppreſſion* and *diſorder* in the lungs.

This diſorder appears to have been little known by the ancients. We have no account of it in any of the writers of the laſt century. Dr. HOME is the firſt who has given us an accurate hiſtory of it. He calls it the CROUP,---or *Suffocatio Stridula*,---a name by which it is known in Scotland. Dr. *Miller* likewiſe, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed, intituled, "Obſervations on the Aſthma, and Hooping-Cough," deſcribes it very accurately. Speaking of the epidemic diſeaſes which prevailed in the North of England, in the cloſe of the year 1755, he gives us the following account of this diſorder.

"Children at play were ſometimes ſeized, but it generally "came on at night; a child who went to bed in perfect health, "waked an hour or two afterwards in a fright, with his face "much flushed, or ſometimes of a livid colour,---incapable of "deſcribing what he felt,----breathing with much labour, and "with a convulſive motion in the belly, the returns of in-"ſpiration and expiration quickly ſucceeding each other in that "particular ſonorous manner, which is often obſerved in hyſteric "paroxyſms. The child's terror ſometimes augmented the diſor-"der. He clung to the nurſe, and if he was not ſpeedily re-"lieved by coughing, belching, ſneezing, vomiting, or purging, "the ſuffocation encreaſed, and he died in the paroxyſm."

Different opinions have been entertained concerning the ſeat and proximate cauſe of this diſorder. Some have ſuppoſed that it was occaſioned by an inflammation of the lungs. But this opinion will appear to be ill-grounded, when we reflect, how very different it is both in its ſymptoms and termination, from the ordinary peripneumony in adults. Beſides this, we have many caſes of diſſections, in which no appearance of inflammation has been diſcovered in the lungs.

Others ſuppoſe that it is occaſioned by a preternatural quantity of phlegm or mucus, accumulated in the Trachea and Bronchia, joined with ſome ſlight degree of inflammation in the ſubſtance of theſe veſſels themſelves. Dr. HOME was the firſt who broached this opinion, and, in order to ſupport it, has brought a number of diſſections of children who died with this diſorder, in each of whom, conſiderable quantities of theſe matters were found adhering to the Trachea and Bronchia. This opinion is now pretty univerſally received by moſt of practitioners, particularly in this part of the world.

It is with ſome diffidence that I venture to ſay that I cannot aſſent to this opinion, notwithſtanding it is maintained by a number of very conſiderable men, and ſupported even by diſſections themſelves. The laſt of theſe we acknowledge give a kind of infallibility in phyſic, and contribute more than a hundred idle theories to eſtabliſh the proximate cauſes of diſeaſes; yet even theſe are liable to many exceptions. How often do we miſtake cauſes for effects, and effects for cauſes of diſeaſes. It is hard to tell where the one ends, and the other begins. Sometimes they are ſo complicated together, that it is difficult to ſay which was the cauſe, and which the effect. How often do we find the lungs of people diſordered, who have died of diſeaſes which had no connection with the lungs, and who perhaps never felt a complaint in their breaſts in their lives.----Schirri and obſtructions in the liver, have been found in perſons who have died of inflammatory diſorders, and who, till the time they were ſeized with the fever which killed them, never had a complaint of any kind. LIEUTAUD tells us an inſtance of a nobleman, who died ſuddenly of an apoplexy, who had a ſtone taken from his bladder as large as an orange, and yet this nobleman never felt the leaſt complaint of any kind in his bladder or kidneys *. BONETUS likewiſe mentions a caſe of a man who died with extreme old age, who never felt any thing like a ſuppreſſion of urine, or pain in the bladder, and yet three ſtones of a conſiderable ſize were found in his bladder after death. Examples of a like nature might be mentioned without number.

With regard to the ſuppoſed proximate cauſe of the diſeaſe we are now treating of, I cannot help looking upon it as the effect, rather than the cauſe of the diſeaſe. My reaſons for this opinion are as follow.

I. Many of the ſymptoms of the Hives indicate it to be rather of the nervous or ſpaſmodic, than of the pituitous kind. I ſhall briefly enumerate theſe ſymptoms. 1. *The ſuddenneſs with which children are ſeized with it*, This correſponds with other convulſive diſorders we are acquainted with. Did it depend upon the preſence of phlegm in the wind-pipe, the diſorder would come on more gradually; for the accumulation of this phlegm is certainly gradual. 2. *The diſeaſe in many caſes we know is periodical.* This too correſponds with many nervous diſeaſes. We cannot pretend to ſay that all nervous diſorders are periodical, but this we are ſure of, that all periodical diſorders are more or leſs connected with the nervous ſyſtem. I need take no pains to prove that the Hives attack children periodically. I have now a child under my care, who appears perfectly well in the day time, and yet is ſeized every night, about ten o'clock, with a difficulty of breathing, hoarſeneſs, and all the common ſymptoms of the Hives. Here we muſt obſerve, that there are different degrees of this diſorder. In its moſt violent ſtate it generally terminates on the ſecond or third day, but in its milder ſtate, it continues much longer;---ſometimes five, ſix or ſeven days. It is in this laſt ſtate only, that we obſerve it to affect children periodically. If the diſorder depended upon phlegm, it would certainly be more uniform in its effects, for we know the ſame cauſes will always (*cæteris paribus*) produce the ſame effects. It is to no purpoſe to ſay here, that the phlegm is evacuated by vomiting, for we often ſee all the ſymptoms of the diſorder go off, without the child's throwing up any thing. Dr. *Miller* tells us, that *belching* alone has given them inſtant relief. 3. *We often ſee patients in this diſorder relieved by nervous medicines.* The *warm-bath* has ſometimes given immediate relief, when they have appeared to be in the very jaws of death. It ſeldom fails of affording a temporary relief. *Opium* we all know is a powerful antiſpaſmodic medicine.

* *Hiſtoria Anatomico-Medica, Vol. 1, Obſ. 1357.*

An ingenious phyſician in New-York, informed me, that he makes it a conſtant practice to give ſmall quantities of thebaic tincture, joined with oxymel of ſquills, in the Hives, after giving a puke or two, and that he had ſeldom found it fail of ſucceſs.

But ſuppoſing we allow the phlegm to have its full force in this diſorder, will it account for the ſuddenneſs---the violence---and the ſpeedy termination of it?---Will it account for the diſorder's continuing after great quantities of phlegm have been evacuated?---The wind-pipe has never yet been found ſo much impacted with this matter, as entirely to prevent the ingreſs and egreſs of the air, and yet we find all the ſymptoms of ſuffocation come on as much as if this was really the caſe. But,

II. My principal reaſon for ſuppoſing that the diſorder is entirely ſpaſmodic, is founded upon a diſſection, which I had the good fortune to be preſent at a few days ago. A child of three years old, was ſeized early in the morning with all the ſymptoms of the Hives. She breathed with difficulty, in ſo much that her abdominal muſcles were brought into much greater actions than are natural to them in reſpiration. Her pulſe was quick, and her fever pretty conſiderable. Her face appeared of that pale livid colour, which, above all things, characterizes this diſorder. She had loſt ſeveral ounces of blood before I was called to her. I treated her in the uſual way with antimonial emetics---ſquill mixtures---bliſters---warm bath---&c.---but all to no purpoſe. She died the next day, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As I was uncommonly anxious to ſee a diſſection of a patient that died of this diſorder, I prevailed, with ſome difficulty, with the parents to let me open her. By their particular deſire, I called in my worthy friend Dr. *Duffield*, to aſſiſt me in this diſſection. Upon opening the thorax, we found the lungs adhered pretty cloſely to the left ſide. This affection, we had reaſon to believe, was of long ſtanding, from the cloſeneſs with which it adhered, and the force it required to ſeparate it from the pleura. Thoſe who are acquainted with the diſſections of dead bodies, know that this is no uncommon thing in moſt of the bodies we meet with. There are few perſons that have ever had an inflammation in their lungs or pleura, but what have adheſions of this kind, and yet feel not the leaſt inconvenience from them. The lungs were quite ſound, nor could we perceive the leaſt appearance of inflammation in them. Upon opening the Trachea, we found no ſigns of phlegm or hardened mucus in it. This, together with both the Bronchia, appeared in a ſound and natural ſtate. This diſſection, together with the arguments we advanced before, ſerve as irrefragable proofs that the diſorder is not occaſioned by the cauſes aſſigned by Dr. HOME, but by ſome ſpaſmodic affection of the lungs. A queſtion naturally riſes here, and that is, Where is this ſpaſmodic affection ſeated? I wiſh I was able to anſwer this queſtion ſatisfactorily. However, I may venture to ſay negatively, that it is not in the blood-veſſels, or the extremities of the pulmonary artery. This I infer, 1, From the diſorder's not being attended with the common ſymptoms and duration of a peripneumony, And 2. From our having diſcovered no ſigns of effuſion or gangrene in the lungs, upon diſſecting them. One of theſe two we know always attends in thoſe caſes, where death is the conſequence of inflammation. I am not fond of conjectures. I love to build every opinion I advance upon the firm baſis of facts and experiments. However, in the preſent caſe, I ſhall venture to ſay, that the diſorder appears to be occaſioned by a ſpaſm upon the extremities of the Bronchia, or air-veſſels of the lungs. I am the more inclined to this opinion, from one circumſtance which happened to us in the diſſection of the aforeſaid child. Upon introducing a blow-pipe into the Trachea, we found an uncommon difficulty in inflating the lungs. Upon what cauſe did this depend?---Although I am far from thinking that a ſpaſm could continue in the lungs after death, yet I think it very probable, that it left the veſſels of them ſo impervious, that the difficulty of filling them was occaſioned by it.---Beſides this, do we not perceive a conſiderable reſemblance between this diſorder and the aſthma in adults? Perhaps they differ from each other only in degree. Now the aſthma has always been ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a ſpaſm upon the extremities of the Bronchia.

I ſhall now enquire into the objections which may be brought againſt the doctrine I have aimed to eſtabliſh. The firſt of theſe I know will be, that in nine diſſections out of ten, great quantities of phlegm have been found in the Trachea and Bronchia after death. In ſome caſes a thin membrane has been found lining the inſide of the Trachea. Several caſes of this kind are mentioned by Dr. HOME. I am far from denying theſe facts, nor do I think they tend in the leaſt to invalidate the opinion I have advanced.

Theſe veſſels, we know, always abound with a thin mucus, which is poured forth into them, in proportion as they are irritated either by inflammation, or the action of the external air. Children abound with a greater quantity of mucus in theſe parts than adults, and when it is accumulated in the Trachea or Bronchia in a greater quantity than ordinary, they are unable, upon the account of their weakneſs, to bring it up. It is eaſy to conceive, in what manner it is converted into the thin membrane Dr. HOME ſpeaks of, after its more fluid parts are diſſipated. We have an analogy of this in the noſe. Were the paſſages of this organ leſs in our reach, it is probable a membrane, reſembling that found in the Trachea, would be found in it every twenty-four hours, eſpecially when it was afflicted with a cold. We always find the phlegm accumulated in proportion to the time the diſorder has continued. Had the child we diſſected lived ſix and thirty hours longer than ſhe did, I have no doubt but that a quantity of phlegm would have been found in her wind-pipe. It is worth obſerving here, that in all thoſe caſes mentioned by Dr. HOME, the patients never died before the third day. In many caſes not before the fourth and fifth days.

But it may be further objected, that vomits always afford relief, and that too in proportion to the quantity of phlegm they evacuate. In anſwer to this, we may obſerve, that vomits in all diſorders evacuate conſiderable quantities of phlegm from children. Beſides, how do we know, that all this phlegm comes from the lungs? Dr. HOME tells us, that in one of his diſſections, he found a preternatural quantity of it in the ſtomach. In moſt of caſes I believe the greateſt quantity of it comes from this ſource. Vomits certainly afford relief even in thoſe caſes where no phlegm is evacuated. This they do as antiſpaſmodics. We have a hundred inſtances in medicine of their doing ſervice in this way. Should we give vomits every day in an atonia of the ſtomach, new quantities of phlegm would be as often diſcharged. No one can pretend upon this account to ſay, that the weakneſs of the ſtomach was occaſioned by this phlegm, for by bracing up the ſtomach with bitter and aſtringent medicines, we immediately remove all this phlegm from it.

Having now diſcuſſed the proximate cauſe of this diſeaſe, we ſhall next proceed to make ſome obſervations upon the method of cure.

The general indication here is to take off the ſpaſm from the lungs. This muſt be done by the following remedies.

1. *Bleeding* is generally ordered in the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe. It may act by taking off that tenſion and fulneſs from the veſſels, which tend greatly to keep up the ſpaſm. I am far, however, from thinking it of ſo much importance as ſome have imagined. The diſorder, we have proved, is not of the inflammatory kind. Bleeding therefore, in ſome caſes, I believe, has done more harm than good. Dr. *Miller* candidly acknowledges, that he often did miſchief by it when he firſt ſaw the diſeaſe. This led him to lay it entirely aſide, together with the antiphlogiſtic regimen in general. The ſucceſs he met with afterwards in treating this diſeaſe, convinced him how wiſely he had judged in this practice.---It is impoſſible to ſay confidently in what caſes it may be laid aſide. A phyſician ſhould always be directed by the age, ſex, habit of body, and ſtate of the pulſe of his patient. The ſeaſon of the year likewiſe, as well as the nature of the weather, ſhould influence him conſiderably with regard to the uſe of his lancet. The difference between this climate, and that in which Dr. *Miller* lived, might render the practice of omitting it altogether in the one place, and the drawing a little blood in the other, alike proper.

2. *Vomits.* Our chief dependance ſhould be placed on theſe. They may be given at all times of the diſorder. What vomits ſhould we prefer? It is a matter of little conſequence which of them we uſe, provided we give them ſtrong enough. The antimonial vomits are the ſureſt, and moſt to be depended upon. In the caſes I have been called to, I have always given ſmall doſes of tartar emetic. Some I know join calomel with vomits. I cannot ſay I ever ſaw it do any ſervice, and I believe few practitioners would venture to depend upon it alone. Others join ipecacuana with the tartar emetic. I cannot tell upon what this practice is founded. When two medicines of the ſame claſs, but of unequal ſtrength, are mixed together, the ſtrongeſt only exerts its effects. This is agreeable to that well known law of our ſyſtem, that but one impreſſion can be felt at once. The obſervation is very general, and is handed down to us by HIPPOCRATES himſelf, who ſays, "duobus doloribus ſimul obortis, vehementior alterum obſcurat." But ſuppoſing theſe two medicines are of equal ſtrength (which we are ſure is not the caſe) who knows what the effect of combining them together may be? Acids and alkalies are not the only medicines which are altered by mixture. There are few medicines in the world, but what act differently in a compound, to what they do in a ſimple ſtate.---But to return.

A third remedy, which does ſervice in the Hives, is the *Warm-Bath.* This we know is of ſingular uſe in all ſpaſmodic diſorders. I have ſeen it in one or two caſes afford immediate relief, and I have heard of ſeveral caſes, in which it has ſaved the lives of patients, apparently in the agonies of death.

4. *Bliſters* are juſtly ranked among the moſt powerful antiſpaſmodics. Some I know order them as attenuants, but I ſhould be glad to have ſome further proofs of their entering the blood, before I can aſſent to this opinion. It is a much better practice to apply the bliſters directly to the breaſt, than between the ſhoulders.

Before I conclude this piece, I ſhall beg leave to propoſe ſome queries, which I ſhould be glad to ſee anſwered by perſons, who have had longer experience of this diſorder than myſelf.

1. Is this diſeaſe contagious, and does it depend upon certain miaſmata, which float in the air?---The havock which it has ſometimes ſpread through whole families and neighbourhoods, ſeems to favour this conjecture. But the poſſibility of childrens being ſeized more than once with it, ſeem to render it very doubtful. We have few inſtances of contagious diſeaſes affecting the ſame perſons more than once, eſpecially if they had them in a very high degree. Here it muſt be remembered, that I ſpeak only of contagious, and not of infectious diſorders. The latter are communicated only by contact. The former at a diſtance through the medium of the air. The miaſmata in the latter are in a fixed,---in the former in a volatile ſtate.

2. What connection has this diſorder with the ſurface of the ſkin?---In Ireland we are told that it is always accompanied with an eruption on the ſkin, and I have known one caſe here, in which a few blotches breaking out upon the ſurface of the body, have given great relief. From this ſome have ſuppoſed, that ſudorific medicines would prove the beſt antidotes to the diſorder, eſpecially as theſe are the only medicines which are employed in the cure of it in Ireland. I am for condemning the milder ſudorifics. The remedies we before mentioned ſeldom fail of bringing on a gentle ſweat. But as for the ſtronger ſudorifics, ſuch as we are told are given in Ireland, I cannot think they would be ſafe here. We muſt remember, that notwithſtanding the ſeeming reſemblance between the Hives in this country, and in Ireland, there may be a very eſſential difference between them. How much do we find the ſame diſeaſes varied by the difference of climate? The ſame contagion, which produces a mild bilious fever in this city, produces a malignant yellow fever in the Weſt-India iſlands. In like manner, a pleuriſy, which in the iſland of Great-Britain requires the loſs of only ten or fifteen ounces of blood, in the iſland of Minorca requires the loſs of ſix or ſeven times that quantity to cure it †.

3. Would BRONCHOTOMY be of ſervice in this diſeaſe? Dr. HOME propoſes making an inciſion into the Trachea, in order to take out the membrane from it, which he ſuppoſes to be the proximate cauſe of the diſeaſe. But we have proved that this is the effect, and not the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and therefore that little relief could be expected from it. I have heard of its being performed, without ſucceſs, in the common way, in this city, by a gentleman of well known ſkill in phyſic and ſurgery. Upon the whole, I think little can be expected from this operation.

4. If the diſeaſe is ſpaſmodic, then, what will the effect of antiſpaſmodic medicines be? We before hinted that opium, the moſt powerful of this claſs of medicines, had been given with ſucceſs in New-York. I ſhould be glad to know the effects of other antiſpaſmodic medicines, ſuch as muſk, caſtor, and the like. Dr. *Miller* tells us, that he never found any thing equal to ſolutions of aſſafœtida, given both by the mouth, and by the way of glyſter. I have given it in one or two caſes, in this manner, with advantage.

Should theſe hints lead to a more ſucceſsful method of treating this diſorder, I ſhall think myſelf amply repaid for my trouble.

† *Clegborn's Diſeaſes of Minorca.*

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Esquire*,

Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of New-Jersey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Method of "taking Fish in the River *Delaware*, and to prevent Obstructions "in the Navigation thereof, and for other Purposes therein "mentioned," it is, amongst other Things, enacted, "That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, from and after the Publication thereof, shall erect, build, set up, repair or maintain, or be aiding, assisting or abetting in erecting, building, setting up, repairing or maintaining, any Wear, Rack, Basket, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other Device whatsoever, for the taking of Fish within the said River, or that shall fix or fasten any Net or Nets across, or in the said River, or any Part thereof, by which the Fish may be obstructed in going up the said River, or shall take, destroy or spoil any Spawn, Fry or Brood of Fish, or any Kind of Fish whatsoever in any such Wear, Rack, Basket, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other Device aforesaid; every such Person or Persons so offending, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act, being legally convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Twenty Pounds*, Proclamation Money, for every such Offence (one Moiety to be paid to the Informer, or Prosecutor, the other Moiety to the Overseers of the Highways of the Township or City where such Offender shall reside) or suffer six Months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize, and every such Wear, Rack, Basket, Fishing Dam, Pound, Net, or other Device, fastened across, or in the said River, are, by the said Act, declared public Nusances.

And whereas for the more speedy Removal of such Wears, Racks, Baskets, Fishing Dams, Pounds, and other Devices, as are, or shall be erected in the said River, it is, in and by the said Act further enacted, "That any one Justice of the Peace, in any of the Counties adjoining to the said River, shall issue his Warrant to the Overseers of the Highways of the Township next adjacent to the Wear, Rack, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other Device, so erected, requiring the said Overseers respectively, forthwith to cause the same to be removed; and the said Overseers are, by the said Act, impowered and required to summon so many of the Inhabitants of their respective Townships as shall be sufficient for that Purpose, giving them three Days Notice, and to make Return of such their Proceedings to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for their respective Counties; and that if any Overseer of the Highways to whom such Warrant shall be directed, shall refuse or neglect to perform the Duty by the said Act enjoined and required, he shall, on Conviction, forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, for the Use of the Highways in the Township where he shall reside; and that if any Inhabitant, so summoned as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to attend in Person, or send an able Person in his Stead, to assist in the throwing down, removing and destroying such Wear, Rack, Fishing Dam, Basket, Pound, or other Device, so erected as aforesaid, in such Manner as the said Overseer shall direct, he shall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Shillings*.

And to prevent any Delay that may happen through Default of any of the said Justices, Overseers or other Persons, it is farther enacted, "That it shall be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever to break, throw down, remove and destroy all or any Wears, Fishing Dams, Racks, Baskets, Pounds, or other Device or Devices erected, or to be erected, or laid in the said River, for catching the Fish, or obstructing the Navigation as aforesaid, and that any Person convicted of assaulting, hindering or obstructing any Person or Persons in pulling down, breaking, removing or destroying, any of the said Devices or Obstructions in the said River, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Pounds*.

And for the more effectual detecting and punishing Offenders against the said Act, it is therein farther enacted and declared, "That the Constables of each respective Township, adjoining to any Part of the said River, shall, and they are thereby required and enjoined, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds*, carefully and diligently to inspect and view, once at least in every 14 Days, from the first Day of *March*, to the first Day of *December*, in every Year, such Parts of the said River as shall be adjoining to their respective Townships, and having Knowledge of any Offences against the said Act, forthwith to give Information thereof to some Justice of the Peace, and of the Name or Names of the Offenders, and the said Justice is thereby required to issue his Warrant, directed to the Constables, to apprehend the said Offender or Offenders, in order that he or they may be tried for the said Offence."

And it is farther enacted and declared, in and by the said Act, "That from and after the first Day of *March* 1767, it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever, to fish in the said River, with any Seine or Net, the Meshes whereof shall be found to be less than two Inches and a Half when extended, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds*."

In order therefore that the good Intentions of the said Act may be fulfilled, and that no Person whatsoever may plead Ignorance of the same, I have thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby commanding and strictly requiring all Justices of the Peace, Constables, Overseers of the Highways, and all other Persons whatsoever, to whom the Execution of the said Act is intrusted, to be careful and vigilant in the Duties therein required of them, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in the City of Burlington, *this Fifth Day of* December, *in the Tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign,* Annoque Domini, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine.*

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's Command,
CHARLES PETTIT, *D. Secretary.*

LONDON, September 16.

THE two reigning Toasts are----The patriotic Dr. Musgrave of Plymouth----And the independent Burgesses of the Town of Bedford.

Sept. 20. Private Letters from Paris mention the great Decline of late, of the King's Faculties and Abilities; and of his being entirely lost in every thing by his Minister and Mistress.

Sept. 23. The late uncommon wet Weather was prognosticated by a very ingenious Gentleman, immediately on the Intelligence that was received of the Earthquake in Germany.

The Principle on which the above Gentleman formed his Prediction, was a Speculation verified by Observation, on the Effects of the Atmosphere of all the Earthquakes, that have happened within the last 20 Years. The theoretic Reason is, that Rain being owing to the Undulations of the Atmosphere, those Undulations are encreased and multiplied by the Motion communicated to the Air by the Shocks of Earthquakes.

On Wednesday the East India Stock fell 5 per Cent. which Circumstance has greatly alarmed the whole City; and is a farther Proof, that this continually rising and falling in those Funds, is nothing more than a mere Juggle, carried on by two or three Persons high in the Direction, and ought to be put an End to by parliamentary Authority.

A Parallel has been drawn by some observing People, between the Services rendered to the Crown by the Governor of Boston in North-America, and those rendered by the first Lord of the Treasury of Great-Britain. Both these Servants of the Crown have been invariably firm in the Pursuit and Accomplishment of their respective Instructions; both have incurred the Odium of an exasperated People; and the one has been rewarded with the Dignity of a Baronetage, while the other is rewarded with a Star and Garter.

Extract of a Letter from Exeter, dated Sept. 17.

"The Taverns and Innkeepers of this Place, have already began to make Preparations for the Reception of the Gentlemen of this County, at their next general Meeting, which is expected will be the most numerous of any that has ever been since the City was built: It is really surprizing how much Anxiety and Resentment the Gentlemen of the greatest Property shew, at the Thoughts that there is even a Probability that the late Peace was either bought or sold."

Sept. 25. An honest Irishman, viewing the fractured Statues in St. Paul's Church Yard Yesterday, seriously observed, that it was a *cruel* and *bloody* Affair.

We hear that Mr. B----ke, the supposed Writer of the Letters under the Signature of Junius, was desired, the other Day, by a certain unpopular D-ke, into whose Company he accidentally fell, to declare whether he was the Author of those Letters, to whom that Gentleman returned this very spirited Reply; that "if he had been capable of writing such Letters, he should have had the Spirit to have acknowledged it; but was sorry to assure his Grace, he could not claim the Merit of being the Author of them."

September 26.

We are assured, that a Petition for Redress of Grievances may shortly be expected from the free Burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne.

It is assured that the Petitions from the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester and Wiltshire, will shortly be presented, notwithstanding all Attempts to prevent the same.

On Thursday an Officer in the Army was arrested in Piccadilly, for 2000l. He told the Bailiff, if he would go down with him to the Tilt-Yard, he should there find a Friend whom he wanted to speak to, and would afterwards, on his not giving Bail, go with him to a Spunging-house. The Bailiff complied with his Request, and when they came to the Horse-Guards, the Officer sent for a Serjeant, and a File of Musqueteers, to secure the Bailiff, on a Pretence that he had been insulted by him, which they did, while the Prisoner escaped.

On Friday Adjutant General Harvey ordered the Serjeant and his Men, who favoured the Escape of the Officer from the Bailiff, close Prisoners to the Savoy.

On Sunday General -------- was committed to Goal, for employing a Serjeant, and File of Musqueteers, to rescue him from the Baliffs, after being arrested on Thursday last.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 14.

"Yesterday was published here an Arret of the King's Council of State, dated the 6th Instant, setting forth the Regulation of the Commerce to the East-Indies. This Arret serves for an Explanation of that of the 13th of August, which suspended the Trade of the East-India Company, and permitted all the King's Subjects to engage in it. It contains 11 Articles, the 9th of which is the most interesting, and imports, that all Goods brought from the East-Indies and China, shall be subject to a Duty of 5 per Cent. upon the Value of them in France, on their being brought into this Kingdom, and the Goods brought from the Isles of France and Bourbon, to a Duty of three per Cent. upon their Importation. All goods brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, are to be landed at Port l'Orient only, and deposited in proper Magazines there."

Sept. 27. Several Lieutenants in our Navy, who are upon Half-pay, have petitioned the Admiralty for Leave to go into the Russian Service, which, it is said, hath been granted them, upon Condition of returning, on Notice for that Purpose. All those who obtain Leave have their Half-pay continued, the same as if they were in England.

Sept. 28. At the rising of the Court Yesterday, Captain Cox, Adjutant of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, with another Officer, attended, and acquainted the High Sheriffs in the Council Chamber, that the Serjeant and his Party, who took the Sheriffs Bailiffs Prisoners at the Tilt-yard, whereby an Officer effected his Escape from a legal Arrest, were confined, in order to receive due Punishment for their Offence.

It is said that some great Lawyers, who have been applied to for their Opinions on a late Transaction, relating to a peculiar Rescue, have declared, that Actions at common Law lie against all those concerned in it.

Sept. 29. An immense Quantity of Stores of all Sorts, and Provisions of every Kind, have been contracted for by two Commissaries at Hull, to be put on board the Russian Fleet, as soon as they arrive in the Humber. The Trade between that Port and Russia, it is said, amounts to above half a Million a Year.

They write from Ireland, that the Patriot Party in the National Assembly of that Kingdom, is considerably increased, and that great Opposition is expected to be made by them to some intended Measures.

September 30.

We hear that the Count Chatelet de Lamont, the French Ambassador, will return hither in the Course of the next Month.

It is said, that a certain Premier has declared, that every Measure, which shall be adopted in the ensuing Session, shall be with the Concurrence of the D--- of B------, which has occasioned so many Visits being lately made to W-----n A-----y.

It is whispered, that a certain foreign Court has demanded one of their Subjects, now in England, to be delivered up, charged with male Practices against the State.

Extract of a Letter from Worcester, Sept. 1.

"We have this Morning succeeded in a Petition from this City. When the Prayer was read, the People with one Voice called out, 'A Dissolution of P---------! A Dissolution of P---------!' The Petition runs, from the Mayor, Freemen and Inhabitants."

A few Days since, Toasts being circulating freely among some Friends to the Cause, a Wag we are told gave the following, "To the squinting State Occulist, who has opened the Eyes of the Nation."

M-j-r-G-n-r-l G-----l was, on Sunday last, committed Prisoner to Newgate, for a Debt for which he was a few Days before arrested, and escaped from the Officers, as has been mentioned in the Papers, but he has been since removed thence, and is now a Prisoner in the King's Bench, St. George's Fields.

Yesterday the Earl of Rochford presented a very valuable Present from the East-India Nabob to his Majesty, which was graciously accepted.

Mr. Vaughan is not deserted by the patriotic Club, as is generally supposed; for a Correspondent assures us he Yesterday saw him at Guildhall, when the public Business was over, in close Conversation with the Rev. Mr. Horne. Mr. Vaughan's Modesty was remarkably conspicuous, as he secreted himself behind one of the Giant's Legs in the Chamberlain's Gallery.

We are informed that Mr. Garrick will some Night next Week perform one of his principal Characters, for the Entertainment of General Paoli.

We hear the Corsican Chief will set out in a few Days on a Visit to the two Universities.

A certain General Officer has obtained Leave to sell his Commission, if no other Means can be found to satisfy his Creditors.

Letters from Dublin mention, that a Discovery of a very barbarous Transaction has been lately made in that City: A Gentleman, who was left Guardian to his Brother's Children, a few Years ago, procured some Villains to kidnap them; they were sent to America, where they miserably perished in the most abject Slavery. A public Subscription, the Letters add, will be set on Foot to prosecute the Offender.

It is said, that the great Indignity, with which Mr. Alderman Harley was treated Yesterday, was very disagreeable to the new Sheriffs, and to many other Friends of Liberty, who did all in their Power to prevent it.

Yesterday General Paoli, attended by an Interpreter, went to Westminster-Abbey, and viewed the Tombs, &c. He seemed greatly pleased with the Structure and Antiquity of the Cathedral.

General Paoli will be present at Newmarket Races, which begin on Monday next. There is one Subscription Match to be run for 2200 Guineas, and a Gold Cup.

Oct. 2. On Monday, as a Person, who lately kept the Tap in the Fleet-prison, and stabbed a poor Prisoner there, was going up to his Apartments near Bloomsbury, he fell down two Pair of Stairs, backwards, and broke his Neck. This is somewhat remarkable, as when any Person asked a Favour of him, even for a Pint of Beer, his Execration was, *G-d break my Neck if I do.*

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 26.

"It is assured, that a Courier arrived in the Night of last Friday, at the Duke of Brunswick's, and was dispatched again in a few Hours after. He is said to have come from Berlin; and from the Secrecy which was observed in every Circumstance relating to him, his Dispatches are judged to be of very great Importance."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Madrass Army. Camp near Gingee, March 10. 1769.

"Here we are at length arrived, with a shattered, though not dispirited Army. Our gallant Adversary Heyder Ally has, I assure you, given us many, and as solid Proofs of his personal Bravery and Generalship, as the Prussian Monarch gave to the Austrians in the last War in Europe. From October, 1767, I have been continually in the Field against him, and he is now more formidable than he was then: However, he is so uniform in his military Conduct, that we now can see before-hand the Steps which he intends to take, for they are always those we have most to apprehend. We therefore provide against their fatal Effect.

"As to the Management of our political Affairs here, I shall be silent. I hope to see you soon; but to communicate my Sentiments to you by Letter, would only be exposing my Commission to many Accidents---*il faut me taire*. Our Nabob, Mahomed Ali Cawn, pays for the Treachery of Englishmen to the true Interest of the Company, and their Neglect of our national Honour. This Prince, my dear Sir, is the most amiable, and most intelligent Man, and the justest Nabob, we have found in this Country. He is about Forty-five Years of Age, of a fine Appearance, excessively engaging in his Manner, and his Eyes sparkle when he speaks of our beloved Sovereign. He has sent him a most magnificent Present. It is a Pigoda cut out of Silver, and beside the Jewels and Workmanship, it is worth 14,000l. His Nabobship is worth 800,000l. per Annum, exclusive of what the Poligars may be made to pay. It is guarantied to him by the Crown of England, and no Prince is more worthy of Security and Independence. The Company is, he says, his Parent, and he sheds Tears when he relates the Battles, which Laurence and Clive fought for him.

"By the next Ship I will send you a Picture of Heyder Ally, and the History of his Rise to his present formidable Situation. I was his Prisoner at Bingaloor three Months. One of his Wives procured me my Liberty, having cured her of a nervous Disorder, common even in this Country. Upon the whole, I believe we must have Peace soon. We have lost, since I joined the Army, 29 Officers, and 800 Europeans. Heyder has many of our best Men Prisoners. The Suba is tired of the Campaign---we are very sorry, because Hyderabad, his Capital, affords excellent Sport in the plundering Way.---God bless you.---Our light Troops are now in Motion. We shall have a severe Chace of it. I wish those Gentlemen, who are so troublesome to you at Home, were sent here in the Portuguese Fashion------Heyder Ally would give them a Relish for Peace."

Oct. 3.

The Right Hon. Mr. Harley went to Guildhall on Saturday on Foot: He came on the Hustings, and took Notice of his Name being printed in one of the Morning Papers, as one of the Persons who had been searching the Books of the Town-Clerk's Office for several Days, &c. and declared it was false. On his Return from the Hall, a great Number of the Mob surrounded him, behaving with great Insolence, and at length jostled him, and grew so outrageous, that he thought it necessary for his own Safety to take Shelter in the House of Messr. Allen and Marlow, in King-Street.

The Question which was resolved upon by the Livery at the previous Meeting at the Half-Moon Tavern on Thursday Night, and intended to be put to the present Lord Mayor upon the Hustings on Friday, Whether his Lordship had received any Answer to the Petition of the Livery, is postponed till the Livery meet on Friday next, to receive the Report of the present Poll for Lord Mayor.

At the same Time, it is said, will be laid before the Livery, for their Consideration, some Instructions to be given to the Representatives of this City.

Yesterday the Serjeant and Guard, who effected the Escape of a Military Gentleman from the Hands of a Civil Officer, by detaining him, &c. were brought up before a Magistrate, when the Serjeant was admitted to Bail, but the common Men were remanded back to Confinement.

On Sunday last General Paoli, accompanied by James Boswell, Esq; took an Airing in Hyde Park in his Coach. His Excellency came out, and walked by the Side of Serpentine River, and through Kensington Gardens, with which he seemed very much pleased.

Yesterday General Paoli went and saw the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, which was shewn him by Sir George Rodney, the Master.

General Paoli has been attended in his Tour by Count Gentili, a Corsican Officer, in the Imperial Service, and by his Secretary the Abbe Guelfucci.

Oct. 5. In the Year 1763, when the Duke de Nivernois was machinating the Ruin of this Nation, he received a Letter from the Duke de Praslin, in Part of which were the following remarkable Words: "It is very true, that we are both of us practising a Trade that we ought to be ashamed of. You will very soon be out of it, and I assure you that I should be very glad, if I had the same Prospect."

BASSETERRE, *in St. Christophers, October* 11.

On the 28th of September last the Sloop Oratava, Richard Bissel, Master, was run away with from Old Road, by Constant Church Trevet, Merchant, Amos Dresser, Mate, James Purse, John Clarke, Jonathan Braman, William Holloway, Mariners, and Peter, a Coracoa Negroe; after confining the Master, they made Sail for St. Eustatia, where they landed 20 Spaniards, and immediately stretched away for St. Martin's; at their Arrival there, after robbing the Master of his Papers, &c. they forced him into the Boat, and put him ashore at Cay Bay; the Pirates instantly put out to Sea.

Nov. 18. We can relate the following as a Fact to our Readers; the Brig Molly, John Lockton, sailed from this Port, as full as she could stow, for Philadelphia, arrived there, delivered her Cargoe, took in another, and arrived here in just FORTY-FIVE Days.

BOSTON, November 30.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in a public Character in England, received by one of the last Vessels.

"The Remonstrance against Governor Bernard was a disagreeable Thing to the Ministry, and therefore was received with Coldness, like the Petition of the Livery of London.

"I see your Oppression still goes on, which, when the Parliament meets, we must endeavour to get removed, tho' there must be some Spirit in opposing oppressive Measures, yet a steady even Opposition, is better than a rash furious one.----The Ministry have no Encouragement to continue the Officers with you, as the Duties do not pay the Charge, and I believe they see the Inexpediency of the Scheme.----Almost all our Nobility and Gentry are out of Town, even Lord Hillsborough is in Ireland, but is expected home soon.----Fear our Friends won't be in London till just before the Parliament meets.----I shall neglect no Opportunity to frustrate the Designs of G------r B-----d, and promote a good Understanding between America and this Country, which are inseparable. A Spirit of Discontent rather increases than subsides throughout this Kingdom; and one Article of Complaint pretty universally adopted, is AMERICAN GRIEVANCES."

Extract of a Letter from another Gentleman of a public Character from this Continent, resident in England, dated London, Sept. 29.

"It gives me great Pleasure to hear that our People are steady in their Resolutions of Non-Importation, and in the Promoting of Industry among themselves. They will soon be sensible of the Benefit of such Conduct, tho' the Acts should never be repealed

to their full Satisfaction. For their Earth, and their Sea, the true Sources of Wealth and Plenty, will go on producing; and if they receive the annual Increase, and do not waste it as heretofore in the Gewgaws of this Country, but employ their spare Time in manufacturing Neceſſaries for themſelves, they muſt ſoon be out of Debt, they muſt ſoon be eaſy and comfortable in their Circumſtances, and even wealthy.---I have been told that in ſome of our County Courts heretofore, there were every Quarter ſeveral Hundred Actions of Debt, in which the People were ſued by Shopkeepers for Money due for Britiſh *Goods* (as they were called, but in fact *Evils*.) What a Loſs of Time this muſt occaſion to the People, beſides the Expence! And how can Freemen bear the Thought of ſubjecting themſelves to the Hazard of being deprived of their perſonal Liberty, at the Caprice of every petty Trader, for the paltry Vanity of tricking out himſelf and Family in the flimſy Manufactures of Britain, when they might, by their own Induſtry and Ingenuity, appear in good ſubſtantial honourable Homeſpun! Could our Folks but ſee what Numbers of Merchants, and even Shopkeepers here, make great Eſtates by American Folly;----how many Shops of A, B, C & Company, with Wares for *Exportation to the Colonies*, maintain, each Shop, three or four Partners, and their Families, every one with his Country Houſe and Equipage, where they live like Princes on the Sweat of our Brows; pretending indeed, ſometimes, to wiſh well to our Privileges, but, on the preſent important Occaſion, few of them affording us any Aſſiſtance: I am perſuaded, that Indignation would ſupply our Want of Prudence, we ſhould diſdain the Thraldom we have ſo long been held in by this miſchievous Commerce, reject it for ever, and ſeek our Reſources where God and Nature have placed them, WITHIN OURSELVES.

"Your Merchants, on the other Hand, have ſhewn a noble Diſintereſtedneſs and Love to their Country, unexampled among Traders in any other Age or Nation, and which does them infinite Honour all over Europe. The corrupted Part indeed of this People here, can ſcarce believe ſuch Virtue poſſible. But Perſeverance will convince them, that there is ſtill in the World ſuch a Thing as Public Spirit.---I hope that if the oppreſſive Acts are not repealed this Winter, your Stocks, that uſed to be employed in the Britiſh Trade, will be turned to the Employment of Manufacturers among yourſelves:---For notwithſtanding the former general Opinion, that Manufactures were impracticable in America, on Account of the Dearneſs of Labour, Experience ſhows, in the Succeſs of the Manufactures of Paper and Stockings in Pennſylvania, and of Womens Shoes at Lynn, in your Province, that Labour is only dear *from the Want of conſtant* EMPLOYMENT the who is often out of Work, requiring neceſſarily as much for the Time he does work, as will maintain him when he does not work) and that, where we do not *interrupt that Employment* by Importations, the Cheapneſs of our Proviſions give us ſuch Advantage over the Manufacturers in Britain, that (eſpecially in bulky Goods, whoſe Freight would be conſiderable) we may always underwork them."

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

On Thurſday laſt the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; attended by his COUNCIL, the MAYOR, RECORDER, and COMMONALTY of this City, and preceded by the SHERIFF and his Officers, went in Proceſſion to the Court-Houſe, where a new Commiſſion, prolonging the Time for his Government of the Province of Pennſylvania, and the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, was read, in the Preſence of a Concourſe of People.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 29, 1769.

"I have been talking with a Gentleman, well acquainted with American Affairs, and am ſorry to tell you, that ſo far from Truth was the Report you mention, that we are rather of Opinion, the Revenue Acts will not be repealed at all, at leaſt not in ſo full a Manner, as to anſwer any good Purpoſe. Indeed the Proſpect is very unfavourable, both for the People here, and in the Colonies. We have been, and ſtill are, blind to our trueſt Intereſt, and, when too late, ſhall diſcover how much we have been in the Wrong."

By a Veſſel arrived at New-York from Liverpool, in 6 Weeks, we hear there is a Paper of the 20th of October, in which are the following Advices, viz.-----That the Ruſſians had taken Choczim, and deſtroyed about 12,000 Turks, 8000 of whom were Janniſſaries: That they had paſſed the Nieſter in the Night, but that River roſe ſo high the next Day, as to deſtroy their Bridge, when Prince Gallitzin fell upon, and deſtroyed almoſt the whole, with the Loſs of about 136 killed, and 6 or 700 wounded: That this Stroke obliged the Turks to abandon Choczim: That Ten of the Ruſſian Men of War were arrived at Hull, and Admiral Elphinſton was daily expected with the 2d Diviſion: That Lord Holland was gone to France, and it was ſaid did not intend to return: That Mr. Beckford, with much Perſuaſion, acquainted the Livery, he would act as Mayor: That the Kingdom ſeemed to be in the greateſt Confuſion; and it was imagined the Miniſtry were afraid to meet the Parliament: That the Ruſſian Fleet had, with Leave of the Britiſh Court, taken into Pay a conſiderable Number of Engliſh Lieutenants, and were to ſail for the Mediterranean the firſt fair Wind: That it appearing, by a great Number of Petitions, from all Parts of the Kingdom, preparing, or preſented to his Majeſty, and by other Proofs, to be the general Senſe of the Nation, that the Parliament ſhould be diſſolved, a Diſſolution was adviſed, and was very ſoon expected: That Lord Chatham was often in Conference with his Majeſty, and appeared to have much of his Confidence: That the Livery of London had inſtructed their Members to impeach Lord Holland: That Lord Bute had left, or was ſoon expected to leave, England: That at the Meeting of the Freeholders of Devonſhire, on the 8th of October, Dr. Muſgrave had made a remarkable Speech, on the Subject of his Letter to them, lately publiſhed: That upon the Occaſion, Serjeant Glynn ſpoke a long Time, with an Eloquence even ſurpaſſing Mr. Pitt, and was ſeconded by another Gentleman: That the People aſſembled, voted their Thanks to theſe three Gentlemen, and alſo to the Freeholders of Middleſex, for the Spirit and Reſolution they had ſhewn in aſſerting their conſtitutional Rights: That the Court of France had agreed with the Pope, to exchange the Iſland of Corſica for the Territory of Avignon, in France, and that the Court of Great-Britain had conferred a Penſion of £ 1000 per Annum upon General PAOLI.

From St. Chriſtophers we learn, that on the 24th of October, ſeven Members of the General Aſſembly of that Iſland, having, on ſome Debate, quitted the Houſe in an abrupt and indecent Manner, were ordered into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms: That on their Refuſal to make Submiſſion to the Houſe, they were committed to the common Goal, where they were confined five Days, after which they were expelled the Houſe, and diſcharged from their Impriſonment: That on their coming out of Priſon, a great Concourſe of People aſſembled in the Paſture, where a large Bonfire was made, in which they burnt two Effigies: And that on the 17th of November, came on the Election of four Members for the Pariſh of St. George, Baſſeterre, in the Room of the expelled Members, when the ſame Gentlemen were re-elected without Oppoſition, to the great Joy of the Freeholders, who gave an elegant Entertainment on the Occaſion.

We alſo learn from the ſame Place, that on the 3d of November, his Excellency Count d'Ennery, Governor in Chief of Martinique, and the French Charibbee Iſlands, attended by the Marquis de Bouille, Lieutenant-Governor of Guadaloupe, and Major Conway, arrived there from St. Euſtatia, on a Viſit to the Captain-General. On his Arrival in the Road, he was ſaluted with 17 Guns, which were repeated on his Landing. He was elegantly entertained by his Excellency the Captain-General, as alſo by his Honour the Lieutenant-General, and embarked the next Evening for Guadaloupe, after expreſſing the greateſt Satisfaction at the polite and honourable Reception he had met with.

By Captain Peter from Liſbon, we learn, that Captain Mackey, from this Port, arrived at that Place, after a Paſſage of 72 Days, having been boarded by an Algerine; but, upon ſearching his Papers, they let him go, without taking any Thing from him; and after his Arrival he was obliged to perform Quarantine. On the 29th of October, in Lat. 31:31, Long. 18, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Alboy, from New-York for Madeira, 30 Days out; and on the 25th of November, in Lat. 35:15, Long. 72, he ſpoke the Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Boon, belonging to Mr. Franklin, of New-York, bound to the Bay of Honduras, out 3 Days, and was very leaky.

Captain Weeks, arrived here from Liſbon, on the 4th of October, in Lat. 38, Long, 10:50, was brought to by an Algerine Xebeck, who ordered him to hoiſt out his Boat, when the Mate and 4 Hands went on board, and on producing their Paſs, they demanded a Quadrant, Spy-glaſs, ſome Sugar, Tea and Rum, and kept one of his Hands as Hoſtage till the Boat went for the above Articles, after which they ſuffered him to proceed on his Voyage; and on the 7th, in Lat. 36:24, Long. 14:16, he was chaſed from Six in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, by a Ship, which, from her Behaviour, they took to be a Turk, but he luckily got clear of her. On the 16th, in Lat. 30, Long. 23:30, he ſpoke the Ship General Wolfe, Captain Kemp, from London for Georgia, 17 Days from the Downs, all well; and on the Firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 36:58, Long. 63:18, he ſpoke a Brig from this Port, two Days out, but did not learn the Maſter's Name, or where ſhe was bound.

Captain Jenkins, alſo from Liſbon, on the 24th ult. in Lat. 28:30, Long. 65, ſpoke the Sloop Polly, Captain Goodwin, from New-London for Barbados, out 5 Days, all well.

The Snow Betſy, Captain Barber, from Liſbon, is aſhore a little to the Southward of our Capes, full of Water; her Cargoe of Salt waſhed away, and it is feared ſhe is bilged.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Carliſle, for Cumberland County, Cornelius Donnahy, for the Murder of William King, was tried, convicted, and received Sentence of Death. James Smith, for Manſlaughter, and ----- Read, confined for the Murder of a Shamokin Indian, were both acquitted.

ARRIVALS.

At St. Chriſtophers. Captains Beck, Gilpin, and Bennet, from Philadelphia; Yard, Young, and Manning, from Virginia; Stone, from Baltimore; Seymour, Shand, and Waterman, from New-York; Baker, from Boſton; Wagerſworth, from Newberry; and Captain Bowditch, from Salem.

The Mary, Capt. Wallace, from Virginia, is arrived at Nevis.

The Captains Eyres, and Adamſon, are arrived at Liſbon from this Port.

*** From the ſame Spot, about two Miles from Wilmington, on the Road leading to Philadelphia, is to be ſeen, Wilmington, Marcus-Hook, Cheſter, and the Steeples of Philadelphia, which are in a direct Line, and the Courſe North, 59 Degrees and a Half Eaſt, beſides Salem, and a vaſtly extended Proſpect of the Country all around, as was obſerved by a Number of People, who went for that Purpoſe the 9th Inſtant.

*** *The Members of the* American Philoſophical Society, *are requeſted to take Notice, that their next Meeting is to be at the College on Friday next; when ſundry important Matters are to come before them. Buſineſs to begin at Seven o' Clock.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Mercury, J. Steel, from Barbados. Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Ship Cheſter, L. Weeks, Ship Boyne, H. Dougherty, and Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Liſbon. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Iſland. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Schooner George, S. Martin, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, Montſerratt.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Polly, J. Aſhmead, for S. Carolina. Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Dominica. Brig Polly, S. Young, and Ship Sally, J. M'Carten, Jamaica. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Belfaſt. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Iſland. Sloop Peggy, J. Garrigues, St. Euſtatia. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Liſbon. Ship Newry, G. Smith, Newry.

CLEARED. Brig Sally, J. Brayton, and Brig Induſtry, T. Forreſter, to Jamaica. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, Cadiz. Sloop Polly, J. Higgs, St. Vincent. Brig Dolphin, J. Chatham, Brig Nancy, J. Brice, and Brig Liberty, J. Dyſon, Antigua. Schooner Charming Molly, D. Gray, Lewes on Delaware. Brig Patty, R. Hardie, and Brig Carolina, E. Yorke, Liſbon. Sloop Molly, E. Luce, and Sloop Rainbow, W. Church, Boſton. Schooner Ranger, D. M'Cullough, St. Auguſtine. Schooner Mercury, R. Bolton, and Ship Prince of Wales, P. Crawford, St. Kitts. Ship Nancy and Sukey, W. Keais, Barcelona. Sloop Benjamin, S. P. Allen, St. Martins. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, R. Iſland. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, Londonderry. Ship Newry Packet, T. Finley, Newry. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Snow Molly, J. Butler, Liverpool. Sloop Polly, R. Collins, N. Carolina. Ship Byron, J. Ruſſell, Briſtol.

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

(Not acted theſe TWO YEARS)

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 15th of December, will be preſented *The*

BEGGAR's OPERA.

By particular DESIRE,

The Part of MACHEATH, by Mr. HALLAM,

To which will be ADDED,

LOVE-A-LA-MODE.

THE partnerſhip of MIFFLIN and DEAN, will expire in March next: Thoſe perſons therefore, who are indebted to them for goods, purchaſed above nine months, are deſired to pay immediately, to prevent trouble.

They have now a conſiderable quantity of GOODS, which they will ſell very low for caſh only. 2M

TO be ſold by the ſubſcribers, executors to the eſtate of John Keirll, deceaſed, a plantation, in Briſtol townſhip, containing 117 acres (be it more or leſs) pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, about 2 miles from Briſtol, on the road leading from thence to Trenton Ferry, about 50 acres thereof cleared, whereon is a frame dwelling-houſe and barn, the other part wood land, part of which is good ſwamp, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow.

Alſo a lot of ground in the borough of Briſtol, extending in length, 6 perches and 3 quarters, on Mulberry-ſtreet, and in breadth 5 perches and 3 quarters, on Cedar-ſtreet, containing near one quarter of an acre. For further particulars, enquire of KEIRLL RICKEY, and MAHLON KIRKBRIDE, junior, executors. §

Philadelphia, November 21, 1769.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, Skinner, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Friday Evening laſt, an Apprentice-lad, a German, and ſpeaks but broken Engliſh, named GEORGE THOMAS GERHARD, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet and 7 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, has black Hair, and is much marked with the Small-pox. Had on, when he went away, an old Beaver Hat, blue Cloth Jacket with Sleeves, Check Shirt, this Country made clean Sheep-ſkin Breeches, Sky-blue milled Stockings, and old Shoes, with large plain braſs Buckles. He was ſent by his Maſter to Germantown, in the Morning on Friday, the 17th Inſtant, and inſtead of returning home, he ran away. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me MATTHIAS FOLK. ¶

Philadelphia, December 14, 1769.

STRAYED, *or ſtolen, the beginning of this month, from Greenwich Iſland, a bay* HORSE, *15 hands high, with a bald face, and one hind foot white, ſhod before, is 8 years old, and hurt in his wind. Likewiſe ſtrayed from a lot near this city, on the 6th inſtant, a red* COW, *with a white face, about 6 years old, is in good order. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe or cow, and brings to Jacob Hiltzheimer's ſtables in Seventh-ſtreet, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward for the horſe, and Ten Shillings for the cow, with all reaſonable charges, paid by* JACOB HILTZHEIMER. ¶

ON Monday, the 28th of December, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to SALE, at the City Vendue-Store in Front-ſtreet, all the ſhop goods belonging to the eſtate of JOHN BAILY, Gold-ſmith, conſiſting of a valuable collection of the moſt faſhionable plate and jewellery, to wit.---A very genteel ſilver tea kettle and ſtand, chaſed coffee pot and ſtand, tea pot and ſtand, chaſed and plain ſugar diſhes, bowls, waiters, caſtors, ſalts, ſoup and punch ladles, wine cocks, table and tea ſpoons, ſnuff boxes, graters, tweezers, maſon's medals, buckles, watch chains, &c.---Alſo a neat aſſortment of gold rings, plain, and ſet with ſtones, gold, ſilver and garnet ear rings, gold, ſilver and ſtone ſleeve buttons, gold lockets, ſilver and ſteel watch chains, ſwords, bangers and cutteaus de chaſe, with a great variety of other articles, in the plate and jewellery way, not here enumerated.----Likewiſe, two gold watches, and a very neat double barrelled gun. At the ſame time will be diſpoſed of, a variety of houſhold furniture, belonging to the ſaid eſtate.

IF Mr. EDWARD BURNEY, Son of Mrs. Anne Burney, of Wrexham, in England, be alive, and will apply to Richard Peters, junior, in Philadelphia, he will hear of ſomething of conſiderable Importance to him.---If the ſaid Mr. Burney (who came to America in the Capacity of a Surgeon, ſeveral Years ago) be dead, any Perſon who can give Information thereof, by ſending a Line to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, will much oblige

¶ RICHARD PETERS, junior.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Philip Ford, deceaſed, on Thurſday, the 28th day of December inſtant, at 1 o'clock, at the tavern of William Smith, at the Ferry to Tinicum Iſland, will be ſold the real eſtate of ſaid Ford, ſituate on the ſaid Iſland, at the ſaid Ferry, containing about 74 acres of upland, and about 34 acres of drained meadow, the ſoil of which is rich and fertile. For the better conveniency of the purchaſers, the whole will be divided into lots or parcels, the drained meadow into pieces of 10 acres each, with the privilege of a landing on Darby Creek; the upland is divided in lots of upwards of 9 acres each, with a meſſuage on one of them. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid in hand, and credit will be given for the other two thirds, paying intereſt, and giving good ſecurity. The lots will be ſhewn to any perſon before the day of ſale, on application to the aforeſaid Smith, or to John Morton, where a plan may alſo be ſeen. Further conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and attendance given by MARGARET FORD, and JOHN MORTON, *Execut.* ¶

WANTS a PLACE,

A THOROUGH COOK and HOUSE-KEEPER, *who would be willing to enter into any Gentleman's Family in this City, or the Country, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof.*

For curing the SCURVY *in the* BLOOD,

AS the ſcurvy and itching in the blood is a diſtemper more common than any other diſorder, and is often attended with fatal conſequences from a deſpair of finding relief. This is therefore to inform the public, that there has lately been diſcovered a balſamic tincture, the virtues of which are ſo great, that it eradicates all ſcorbutic diſorders in the blood, be the caſe even ſo bad or obſtinate, as it cleanſes the body of all ſpots, blotches, pimples or itchings of the blood. Prepared and ſold by Mr. HAMILTON, at Mr. Goddard's Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and by his appointment at Mr. Joſeph Solomon's, in King-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Lancaſter, in bottles, Three Shillings and Nine-pence each. It is a perfect balſam, and great pectoral, heating, drying and preſerving from putrefaction; in it are all the virtues of the natural balſam, and the greateſt conſervative power that can be found in any medicine; it is good for curing moiſt ulcers, whether inward or outward; it is excellent for coughs, colds, aſthmas, pains in the ſide, and ſpleen, ſpitting of blood, ulcers of the lungs, palſies, convulſions, ſtruma's or King's evil, conſumptions, &c. being inwardly taken, and outwardly applied; it ſtrengthens, reſiſts malignity and poiſon, is good againſt the plague, all ſorts of peſtilential and malignant fevers, as meaſles, ſmall pox, ſpotted fevers, &c. This medicine is dedicated to the lungs, and is as a fire to dry up their ſuperfluous humidities; it corrects the ſharpneſs of the acid fluids, abates their acrimony, and ſweetens the blood and nervous juices.

The deſtruction which is daily experienced by worms, eſpecially in the bodies of children, render any medicine, which will eradicate them, of great value. The learned Dr. Boerhaave laid the foundation of many diſorders to be owing to theſe deſtructive animals, and was ſenſible, could any proper antielminthic be diſcovered, that would deſtroy the ſemina or ſeed, ſo many people would not labour under agues, conſumptions, pleuriſies, dizzineſs, head-achs, and many other diſorders, of which they are the firſt foundation. Mr. HAMILTON has been ſo happy by great application, as to find out a ſafe and ſure vermifuge for the utter extirpation of them, both in old and young people, by purging off all ſlime and putrid matter in the ſtomach and bowels. That thoſe devouring animals exiſt in the body, every ſtage of our lives, and conſtitutions of ſexes, equally contribute to prove; it cannot poſſibly be otherwiſe; for on ſtrict examination it appears, that the very food which ſuſtains us, contains in it a putrid matter, which is found to be the bed and nurſery of them. This noble medicine is now offered by Mr. HAMILTON, for the good of mankind, and preſervation of children, in packets Three Shillings and Nine-pence each, containing ſix doſes for grown up people, and twenty four for children, with proper directions for uſing.

December 11, 1769.

MADE his Eſcape this Day from the Conſtable of Weſt-Nantmell, in Cheſter County, a certain ALEXANDER WILLY, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, brown Hair, has a large Scar in his Forehead, near the Left Eye-brow, is Left-handed, and had brown Clothes on. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Alexander Willy, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL HENDERSON, Conſtable.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

Baltimore Town, Nov. 14, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate almoſt in the center of the town, two ſtories high, 50 feet in front, and commodiouſly built, with proper offices to it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, on depoſiting a ſmall ſum in part, may have any reaſonable time for payment of the reſidue, with or without intereſt. Alſo to be rented, for a term of years, a farm, with a griſt-mill, thereon, together with a ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, within 10 miles of Baltimore-town, and 3 of Elkridge landing. For terms apply to

¶ THOMAS JONES.

For BELFAST, directly,

The Ship EARL of DONEGALL,

DUNCAN FERGUSON,

Maſter;

WILL ſail with all expedition, the greateſt part of her cargoe ready to put on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or ſaid maſter on board. She is a fine ſhip, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers. ‡

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas Ives now lives, ſituate in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, or rent the ſame, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be ſhewn to ſuch as apply to the owner, living near the premiſes. *T.b.c.t.f.* WILLIAM MOORE.

ble. Every attempt to leſſen the number, or mitigate the violence, of diſeaſes in children, is laudable, eſpecially in a young country, like this, where population is ſo much to be deſired. But how great muſt be the pleaſure of ſucceeding in an attempt of this kind, when we reflect that we not only contribute to the general good of our country, but likewiſe contribute to promote the happineſs of families and individuals.---How many only ſons and daughters have been cut off from the proſpects of affluence and happineſs, by this diſorder!---Inſtances are not wanting, of whole families of children being carried off by it. Indeed ſo much, and ſo juſtly is it dreaded, that parents tremble at the moſt diſtant ſymptom of it, and ſeem to be afraid to rejoice in their children, till they are paſt that time of life in which they are moſt expoſed to this diſorder.

A GREAT aſſortment of BROAD CLOTHS, with trimmings, to be ſold very cheap, for ready money, by FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

Alſo ſuperfine BILLIARD CLOTH, fine kerſey, breeches patterns, jeans, &c. &c.

December 2.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

THE ſtore of the ſubſcribers was opened laſt night, ſuppoſed to be done with a key, out of which was ſtolen, 15 yards of crimſon, and 11 and 1 quarter yards of blue flowered ſattin; one red leather trunk, containing 16 glaſs necklaces and ear rings ſet in pinchbeck, the ear rings were marked 36*ſ*. Alſo a parcel of needles and fiſh hooks; three large double flint caſe bottles, one full of brandy, one full of wine, the other about half full of Geneva. One of the deſks in the ſtore was broke open, out of which was taken one pair of womens ſtone buckles, one ſilver girdle and ſtone buckle, with ſundry ragged bills, and ſome coppers, amounting to 15 ſhillings. Out of another open deſk was taken one pair of ſilk hoſe, and a pair of womens ſilk mitts. Whoever ſecures the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward. WILLING and TOD.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 27th inſtant, at 6 o'Clock in the evening,

A Lot of ground, containing 56 feet front, on Fifth-ſtreet, and 80 feet on Saſſafras-ſtreet; bounded north by Saſſafras-ſtreet, eaſt by Fifth-ſtreet, ſouth by ground belonging to Caleb and Joſhua Creſſon, and weſt by a certain 10 feet alley, extending from Saſſafras to Cherry-ſtreet, with the privilege of the ſame, ſubject to a ground-rent of 40 Spaniſh milled dollars, or pieces of eight, per annum; on which is erected a two ſtory brick tenement, which rents for £ 12 per annum, late the eſtate of Jacob Kaiſer, of this city taylor.

WILLING and TODD, Aſſignees.

WAS left as a PLEDGE, on the 4th of laſt November, with the Subſcriber, by a man unknown to him, a blue broadcloth CLOAK; and as I have great reaſon to think he has not lawfully come by ſaid cloak, this is to deſire the owner to come and pay charges, and take it away. PETER HAGNER, near the Bettering-Houſe. ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Frederick town, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 28th of November, a Mulattoe fellow, named Barnett, about 5 feet high, and 22 years of age; had on, when he went away, an old blue jacket, old pair plush breeches, check ſhirt, new ſhoes and ſtockings; it is ſuppoſed he will change his dreſs, having a blue broadcloth frock coat turned, a red double breaſted jacket, and a pair of black knit worſted breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

‡ ROBERT CRAIG.

December 2, 1769.

CAME to the plantation of the SUBSCRIBER hereof, in Fawn townſhip, York county, a bay MARE and COLT; the mare about 12 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, but neither brand nor ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ WILLIAM MILLER.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 14th of December, preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of John Righter, in Lower Marion townſhip, ſundry houſhold furniture; alſo 6 horſes, a yoke of oxen, ſeveral horned cattle, ſheep, goats and ſwine, 2 waggons and gears, a pair of timber wheels, ſcrew and carriage, a quantity of hay; a parcel of rye and wheat in the ſtraw, a parcel of buckwheat in the mill, a quantity of ſcantling, boards and logs, a croſs-cut ſaw, chain-millſtone, &c. Likewiſe a Negroe man, about 25 years of age, who underſtands milling and ſawing; late the property of the ſaid John Righter, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of Samuel Bonnell, late of the City of Philadelphia, blackſmith, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE Plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Waterford, in the County of Glouceſter, in the weſtern diviſion of the Province of New-Jerſey, containing 130 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for highways, bounded by the lands of John Shivers, and Francis Bonnell, now in the tenure of Benjamin Archer, with a good frame dwelling-houſe and barn erected thereon, pleaſantly ſituated on Cooper's creek, and within 4 miles of the city of Philadelphia, where garden truck may be raiſed in great plenty, and brought to Philadelphia market by water. There are about 17 acres of choice good meadow, part whereof is under good bank. The upland is good in kind; about 50 acres cleared, and the reſt choice good wood-land, and very well watered.

Alſo, a convenient well finiſhed 3 ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on the bank of the river Delaware, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of the Widow White, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, 15 feet, and in length about 40 feet, ſubject to the Proprietary thirds of One Shilling ſterling per foot in breadth per annum, and to the payment of Forty-five Shillings ſterling per annum groundrent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the premiſes aforeſaid, may have time for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, by giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. The titles are indiſputable. For conditions, and further particulars, pleaſe to apply to us, the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia, SARAH BONNELL, Executrix. THOMAS BONNELL, PETER THOMPSON. Executors.

Tbctf.

Frederick-Town, Cæcil County, Maryland, Nov. 27, 1769.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Robert Bencroft, by trade a Stone Maſon, he is about 22 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, and took with him, a drab kerſey coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, caſtor hat, black wig, one white ſhirt, one check ditto, half-worn ſhoes, odd ſteel buckles. He came over from London, in the ſhip Charming Iſabella, Captain Johnſon, in September laſt. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Six Dollars reward, paid by PHILIP WEATHERALL. ¶

IN Purſuance of a late Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, intituled, "An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleanſing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys; and for regulating, making and amending the Water-Courſes, and Common-Sewers, within the inhabited and ſettled Parts of the City of PHILADELPHIA;" We the Subſcribers, COMMISSIONERS, by the ſaid Act authoriſed and appointed, with the Aſſent of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of ſaid City, have limited, directed and appointed, That no Vault, Well or Sink, hereafter to be dug and made in the ſeveral built Parts of ſaid City, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, ſhall exceed the Depths undermentioned. And all Perſons whom it does or may concern, are deſired to take due Notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly, as it is in ſaid Law enacted, "That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall dig, or cauſe to be dug, any ſuch Vault, Well or Sink, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, of any greater Depth than ſhall be limited and appointed by the Authority aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, and the Perſon or Perſons employed in digging the ſame, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds."

In Penn's-Street, on the Weſt Side.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, from or below the Level of Penn's-Street, Ten Feet.

In Plumb-Street, on both Sides.

From the Level of the ſaid Street, Six Feet.

In King's-Street.

From Spruce-Street to Vine-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Eaſt Side.

From Pine to Vine, below the Level of King-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way Weſtward to Second-Street, from the Level of Front-Street.

From Vine-Street to Emlen's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From Emlen's Alley to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to the Drawbridge, Fourteen Feet.
From Spruce-Street to Union-Street, Twelve Feet.
From Union-Street to Pine-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way Eaſtward to Front-Street, from the Level of Second-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Union-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Union to an Alley between Brown and Fiſher, Twelve Feet.
From ſaid Alley to Walnut-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street.

From the Level of Second-Street (excepting in the hollow or low Ground, between Second and Third Streets, and between Mulberry-Street and Church-Alley, in which they may be dug Sixteen Feet deep, to be meaſured from the Surface of the Earth there.)
From Vine-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut to Union-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Union to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Second-Street, from the Level of Third-Street (excepting as before excepted)

From Cedar-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Third-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Willing's Alley, Fifteen Feet.
From Willing's Alley to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to High-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From High-Street to Mulberry-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fifth-Street, from the Level of Fourth-ſtreet.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to High-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street Southward, as far as Willing's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From thence to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fifth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Walnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to High-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From High-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

On the Weſt Side of Fifth-Street, extending Half-way to Sixth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Sixth-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Fifth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Seventh-Street, from the Level of Sixth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Seventh-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Sixth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Eighth-Street, from the Level of Seventh-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to the Strangers Burying-Ground, 18 Feet.

In High-Street, from Half-way between Seventh and Eighth-Streets, Weſtward to Broad-Street, in Center Square.

From that Part of High-Street Northward, Half-way to Mulberry-Street, Twenty Feet.

And from High-Street Southward, Half-way to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.

SAMUEL BRYAN, WILLIAM WISHART,
THOMAS TILBURY, JOHN MIFFLIN,
HENRY DRINKER, JOHN CHEVALIER,

BROKEN FLINT GLASS,

SINGLE or DOUBLE, is WANTED, and if brought by any Perſon to Jacob Barge, or Jacob Morgan, in Market-ſtreet; James White, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge; or to Jacob Reno, in Second-ſtreet, next Door but one to Edward Duffield, ſhall receive for the ſame Two-pence per Pound.

As it is intended again to be worked up here, at a new Glaſs-Houſe, it is to be hoped all Lovers of American Manufactory, will encourage what lies in their Power, and particularly in this Inſtance, ſave, collect and ſend ſuch broken Glaſs, as above directed. N. B. NO DUTIES HERE. 6 W.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1769.

ON Wedneſday, the 15th Inſtant, was loſt out of a Gentleman's Pocket, in the Market-place of this City, a black Leather Pocket-book, tied with white Tape, containing about Forty or Fifty Shillings in Paper Money, with ſome Letters, and other Papers. If the Perſon who has it, will be pleaſed to ſend the Pocket-book, Letters, and other Papers, to the Bar of the London Coffee-Houſe, ONE DOLLAR will be paid for them, and no Queſtions aſked.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

BETWEEN the ſixth and ſeventh day,
Of laſt ninth month, ran away,
A ſervant, that from Ireland came,
Catherine Waterſon her name;
She's thick and clumſey made you'll ſee,
Pretends a tayloreſs to be,
She's about 5 feet 4 inches high,
Very apt to ſwear and lie.
Of a down look; complexion dark,
In her face much pock mark'd,
As alſo very long black hair,
Which ſhe clubb'd behind did wear;
Two ſtriped petticoats ſhe had,
One bird-eye ditto, very bad,
One ſtriped linſey jacket ſhe,
With two check aprons, bore away
Two handkerchiefs about her neck,
One a flag, the other check;
Her hoſe blue worſted; clocks of white,
And ſtuff ſhoes, as black as night.
She alſo had, tho' not her own,
A very good large ſilver ſpoon,
Which was ſtamped with C. Hall
On the ſhank, near to the bole.
Worſted pincuſhion that's knit,
With D. G. on one ſide of it,
Which was round, incompaſs'd tight
With a band of ſilver bright;
And as one end did the other paſs,
With a loop it faſt'ned was,
A Chain of ſilver to the ſame,
When borne away by this dame,
Who is very artful to deceive,
And an anſwer quick will give;
As I have been inform'd by one
Who ſtop't her as away ſhe run,
Tho' by a cunning crafty wile
She did him ſo much beguile,
Or at leaſt prevail'd upon
Him, ſo much as to get along,
And ſouth eaſtward ſhe did ſteer,
Of her ſince that I cannot hear,
Tho' ſhortly for work ſhe muſt call,
As her money, if any, was but ſmall;
And to pawn that ſpoon or pincuſhion,
She would be backward to begin.
Therefore I deſire with whome'er ſhe be,
He may think of himſelf and me,
And ſafe ſecure her in ſome Goal,
That I may have her without fail,
Then the above reward to him ſure,
With reaſonable charges, I'll ſecure.
And laſtly, it behoves me to tell
In what part of the province I dwell,
Which to do I will not defer,
It is in the county of Lancaſter,
And ſomewhat more will be expected,
Which I had almoſt neglected,
That is to declare my name,
Therefore I ſubſcribe the ſame,

JAMES GIBBONS, Inn-keeper.

* *P. S. One of the aprons home-made, the other bought; the home-made apron remarkable, having a breadth and near a half in width, and the half-breadth pieced with about a quarter at top, to make it long enough; her ſhifts, tho' not mentioned above, had remarkable long wide boſoms, all of courſe oxenbrigs, without any necks.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty NEGROE GIRL, about 17 Years of Age, and, it is thought, has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the Widow SHEWELL, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

To be SOLD, on Friday, the 22d of December, at the Dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Caln, Cheſter County,

SUNDRY Parcels of land, viz. No. 1. being the undivided half part of a brew and malt-houſe, which are built of ſtone, with a good cedar roof; it is one of the moſt convenienteſt for the buſineſs in the province, and in good credit and cuſtom; likewiſe a large two ſtory ſtone building, a lot of ground, with a ſpring thereon, which ſupplies the brewery, and ſome wood-land, not exceeding half a mile from the ſame. No. 2. A plantation, containing 110 acres of land, with a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good orchard and garden, about 8 or 9 acres of meadow, and more may be made, 50 acres cleared, the remainder good wood-land. No. 3. Being 5 ſmall lots, containing a quarter of an acre each, whereon is built a ſtone ſmith's ſhop, a new ſtore-houſe, with a cellar under it; about 15 apple trees thereon, chiefly vandeveers; likewiſe an extraordinary piece of meadow, containing two acres and an half, under good fence. No. 4. Containing 23 acres of good land, whereon is built a large ſquare log building, with four rooms on a floor, two fire places, a cellar under part of the houſe, a good pump at the door, a large pailed garden, and a ſmall orchard. The purchaſer may have wood-land, not exceeding half a mile from ſaid premiſes, 20 acres, if required. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, and continue until the whole be ſold, where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given for part of the purchaſe money, giving ſecurity, if required, by me JOHN HARTT.

N. B. The above lands and premiſes are all on and near the great provincial road, near the Waggon Tavern. §

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 26th ult. two convict ſervant men; the one named Michael Hayne, a taylor by trade, and a German born, about 32 years of age, ſlim made, thin viſage, dark complexion, black hair, has an old ſore on his head, a little above his temple; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and ſo much like a French Neutral, that he may well paſs for one; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth ſurtout coat, with mohair buttons, lapelled jacket, ſtriped red and white, half grogram, a pair of dark coloured broadcloth breeches, a good pair of ſhoes, grain outward, and many other things, ſuch as trowſers, ſhirts, handkerchiefs, and a good caſtor hat, with ſilk loops; the other named Nathaniel Powell, born in England, talks much on the weſt country dialect, about 30 years of age, ſlim made, thin viſage, dark complexion, black buſhy curled hair, and grows more than common down his face; he carried with him a blue broadcloth coat, with a ſmall cape, and mohair buttons, a pair of ſnuff coloured breeches, half worn, but they have many other things wth them; and as both are cunning crafty fellows, and the taylor can write, they may forge a paſs, and change their names and dreſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, if out of the province, and brought home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, or Ten Dollars for each or either of them; if ſecured in goal, and ſpeedy notice given, Six Dollars for each, or Twelve Dollars for both; if taken within the province, and brought home, Ten Dollars for each or either of them; if ſecured in priſon, and ſpeedy notice given, Five Dollars for either or each of them, paid by R. GRESHAM. tf.

N. B. They had a Muſket with them, marked J. Jenkins, on the Lock; and were ſeen the 27th of June, near Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2138.

By Captain WATT, arrived at Boston in a short Passage from Bristol; and Captain M'CAUSLAND, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

CAMP at HANTEPESEY, August 12.

ON the 31st of July Cahraman Bashaw came to meet the Vizir on his last Day's March to Han Tepesey. The Moment the Vizir saw him, he flew into a violent Passion, and ordered his Head to be cut off immediately. He defended himself for some Moments in retiring, but he was soon cut down; and his Selikhtar, or Sword-Bearer, seeing his Master in this Situation, drew a Pistol, with an Intention to kill the Vizir; but one of his Servants seeing the Motion of his Arm, stepped between, received the Ball in his Head, and dropped at the Vizir's Feet. The Selikhtar was soon cut to Pieces, and both their Heads were exposed under the Tent of the Criminals, with a long Label on that of the Bashaw, setting forth all his Crimes. This Bashaw commanded 2000 Albanians at the Action of Chotchyo, and returned with only One Hundred to the Camp.

Warsaw, Sept. 20. A Courier who arrived Yesterday from Kaminieck, brought Advice of two Actions between the Turks and Russians, the first of which happened in the Night between the second and third Instant. A Body of 8000 Ottoman Troops, composed of Janissaries and regular Cavalry, passed the Niester, over against Choczim, in order to attack the Russians, who were encamped, in separate Bodies, near the River; but Gen. Repnin attacked them vigorously with four Regiments, and obliged them to return in great Disorder. The Loss of the Turks is represented to be about 4000 Men, killed, wounded and drowned.

The second Action, which was much more sharp and important than the first, happened the 9th Instant. The Turks being disposed to return to the Charge, passed the Niester, over three Bridges, with a considerable Force.----Prince Gallitzin attacked them at seven in the Morning, but, contrary to their usual Custom, they made such an obstinate Resistance, that the Engagement lasted till towards Noon, when they suddenly retired in great Confusion. It is computed, from their first Appearance, that their Loss amounts to above 7000 killed, besides the wounded, and those who were lost in the River. That Army consisted of at least 60,000 Men. In the first Engagement, the Russians took from their Enemies 15 Pair of Colours; and, in the Second, a great Number of Cannon, and several Horse Tails. The Number of Prisoners is not yet known. A Courier is sent with this News to Vienna; and another to Berlin. The News of these two Engagements will throw the Confederates into great Consternation.

Vienna, Sept. 20. Orders are given to fill the Magazines and to make the necessary Provisions for supplying an Army of 80,000 Men.

Petersburgh, Sept. 21. By Accounts from the Army under General Romanzow, the Corps he detached towards Bender and Oczakow, had plundered and set Fire to Dubassari, and had brought away 2000 Horses, and 1000 horned Cattle. Some time after 3000 Cossacks surprized the Town of Gadschigallan, and set it on Fire, put all the Turks they found there to the Sword, and set at Liberty 64 Christians, who had been carried into Captivity by the Tartars. They took here 1000 black Cattle, 5000 Sheep, 300 Horses, and a great Quantity of Tents and Baggage. They afterwards plundered the Environs of Oczakow, and defeated a Body of Ottoman Troops, who lost 200 Men in the Action, besides eight Standards, a Number of Horses, and all their Baggage.

Berlin, October 3. A Courier is just arrived at Potzdam, from Warsaw, with the important News, that the new Grand Vizir being willing to undertake a capital Stroke, in order to make amends for the Negligence of his Predecessor, endeavoured to penetrate into Poland, in which Attempt, he was not only entirely vanquished by the Russians, but forced, by a Mutiny which was excited among the Janissaries, to retire to Bender, and abandon Choczim to the Enemy, who took Possession of it the 18th of September, with all the Artillery, Magazines, and Ammunition.

Toulon, Sept. 10. The Frigate la Fleche, commanded by the Chevalier d'Oppede, after cruizing some Time off Corsica, went to Tunis, in Company with the Frigate Atalante, to acquaint the Bey, that Corsica belonged to the Crown of France, and demanded the Restitution of some Corsican Vessels, which, though under French Colours, had been taken by the Corsairs of Tunis. The Chevalier d'Oppede not being able to obtain a satisfactory Answer from the Bey, is returned here, and has sent to Court for fresh Instructions. The Count de Marbœuf is just arrived from Corsica, and the Marquis de Monteynard is sent thither in his Room.

Hague, October 13. Advice is said to have been received of a fourth Battle between the Russians and the Turks, on the 20th of last Month. This is looked upon as decisive, having, it is said, cost the Turks upwards of 15,000 Men. If this News should prove true, the Porte will not be able to procure Peace at a very cheap Rate; as the Russians will certainly expect to be paid for the Expences they have been at.

Warsaw, Sept. 27. *A Courier, dispatched from Kaminiec on the 20th Instant, has brought the following important Advices. On the 17th Instant, very early in the Morning, a Body of* 12,000 *Turks,* 8000 *of which were Janissaries, and* 4000 *Horse, passed the Niester, over a Bridge, which was covered by a Battery of Cannon. About Noon the Water in that River rose so high, that it broke down the Bridge. Prince Gallitzin being informed of this, attacked the Enemy with so much Success, that only some Hundreds of the Turks saved themselves by swimming on Shore, the rest being killed, or taken Prisoners. The Russian Troops took upon this Occasion* 151 *Pair of Colours and Horses Tails, and two Generals Staffs; and soon after they took a Battery, belonging to the Enemy, of* 64 *Cannon, and* 14 *Mortars. The Loss of the Russians was but* 135 *killed, and* 600 *wounded. As soon as the Ottoman Army, which was on the other Side of the Niester, heard of the total Defeat of the Body of* 12000 *Men, the Turks expressed, by loud Cries, their Discontent against the Grand Vizir, and Indignation against the Confederates; then they abandoned the Fortress of Choczim, and made a precipitate Retreat towards Bender. In the mean time, the Russian Army passed the River in Pursuit of the Enemy, and General Prince Gallitzin immediately took Possession of Choczim, where he found* 143 *Pieces of large Cannon, and a Quantity of Balls, Bombs, and other Ammunition, together with some Hundreds of Turkish Women. The Number of Prisoners which the Russians had taken on the other Side of the Niester, at the Departure of the Courier, amounted to about* 6000 *Men, among whom were several Bashaws. A Report likewise prevailed in Kaminiec, that Count Potocki, and some other Confederates, were cut to Pieces by the Turks.*

All this News may be depended upon, as the Russian Ambassador, Prince Wolkinski, has already received Letters, dated from the Fortress of Choczim. Next Sunday is appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving for the repeated Victories over the Enemy.

Sept. 28. *The Victory gained by the Russians over the Turks the 9th Instant is confirmed. Prince Gallitzin, who commanded the former, has written to Prince Wolkinski, that the Turks, commanded by the new Grand Vizir, passed the Niester with great Dispatch; that their Cavalry attacked the Russians with great Vigour, but were repulsed, leaving* 6000 *killed on the Field of Battle, and that a considerable Number were drowned in repassing the River. This Action is probably the last of the present Campaign, as the Turks, on Account of the Devastation of Moldavia, will retire towards the Danube; especially as the Season is too far advanced for farther Operations. The same Reasons, particularly the first, will also prevent the Russians from crossing the Niester again.*

The Palatinate of Braclaw has been intirely ruined, in Consequence of the Incursions of the Tartars and Confederates, who, from the Commencement of the Campaign, have destroyed seven populous Towns, and a prodigious Number of Villages.

Cadiz, Sept. 12. *The English Man of War the Jersey, commanded by Commodore Spry, and the Carisfort and Otter Frigates, anchored in our Bay some Time ago, coming from the Mediterranean; the Swan, another English Man of War, came there likewise the* 27*th ult. and sailed again the* 31*st, with the Carisfort and Otter. It is said that these Ships are gone to cruize upon the Coast of Barbary, against the Sallee Rovers, who have plundered some English Ships.*

Leghorn, Sept. 18. *It is said that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will cede the State of Sienna to the Pope, in order to indemnify his Holiness for the Loss of Avignon and Venassin; in Consideration of which, it is affirmed, the King of France will give up to his Holiness the Island of Corsica.*

LONDON.

Oct. 6. From the cordial Reception of the Corsican Chief by the Members of Administration, and from the distant Behaviour of the General to the Opposers of the Ministry (even those who were the forwardest in promoting the Subscription in Favour of the Corsicans) it is shrewdly suspected that the Surrender of Corsica was a Compact, or Point agreed on, *tripartite* (as the Lawyer says) between the Dukes de Choiseul and G-----n, and the *illustrious* General, to the late Appearance of the French Troops in that Island.

October 7. It is very extraordinary, that in the County of Middlesex, the Ministry could not procure more than 296 Freeholders to vote for their Candidate, and in the City, only 676 Liverymen polled for Sir Henry Bankes.

It is confidently said, that the Reply to a late Publication from the West, was manufactured in the Presence of, and under the immediate Inspection of, a certain Dowager.

The Viceroy of a neighbouring Kingdom has sent over Word, that unless his Power is enlarged, he shall not be able to carry a single Point the ensuing Winter; in Consequence of which, a Privy Counsellor has been sent over to him with ample Powers for that Purpose: For we are assured, that the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Shannon, and the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, have united their respective Forces to oppose Administration.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth to supply the Russian Fleet with any Assistance they may want, if they should appear in Sight of that Place.

Thursday Night the Coalheavers joined the Rioters in Spitalfields, and did incredible Damage to several of the Master Weavers, by destroying their Looms, and the Work in them.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp near Colar, Nov. 10.

"We have had several sharp Actions with the Enemy, but one at Malwangle lasted six Hours. We gave Way three Times, and rallied as often. At last we drove the Enemy off the Field, but with the Loss of many brave Officers. The Service here is very fatiguing, marching while the Heat of the Sun is insupportable, at Night Rains, which are so excessive heavy, that the standing Waters are like small Seas, an Enemy harrassing us on the March with a numerous Body of Horse, cutting off our Baggage, oftentimes marching without Tents, Cover, &c. for three Days. However, we bear it very chearfully, and hope soon to make Heyder Ally pay for all."

October 10. By authentic Advices now received, it is confirmed, that the Russians have gained a complete Victory over the Turks on the Banks of the Niester. The latter presuming on the Retreat of the Russians over the Niester, and some small Advantages gained over Detachments, threw Bridges over the River, and passed over to the Number of above eighty Thousand. The Russians, who were prepared to give them Battle, attacked them before they had Time to form advantageously, and after some warm Opposition routed them so entirely, that they fled, with great Precipitation, back over the Niester, and the Russians pursued them to the other Side of the River, following them over the same Bridges. The Number killed and driven into the River, is very great, and the Dispersion of the rest a still more considerable Check to their Designs. Though distinct Accounts of what the Russians have taken are not arrived, it is presumed, that the Turkish Field Artillery, Camp Equipages, and a very great Booty, will fall into their Hands.

By Letters just received from Constantinople there is Advice, that the Head of the Grand Vizir, and of another principal Officer, had been just struck off before the Accounts came away from thence.

Letters from Vienna mention, as a Thing now out of all Manner of Doubt, that the Imperial Court and that of Berlin have agreed together, to take a direct and essential Part in the Affairs of Poland, in order to restore Tranquility to that unhappy Kingdom.

We hear, that several Interviews have lately passed between the Right Hon. the E--- of B--- and a certain Defaulter; and that it is not yet determined, whether the latter shall immediately set out for foreign Parts.

Such a Spirit of Freedom appears to be gathering in most of the Corporations of this Kingdom, that at their annual Election for new Officers, they seem determined to make Choice of those Gentlemen only, whose Conduct has proved them to be steady Friends to their Country.

At Half an Hour after Nine o' Clock Yesterday Morning, the Guards at Spitalfields were reinforced with 250 Men, from the third Regiment of Foot Guards.

This Day, a little before Twelve, the two Sheriffs, Messieurs Townsend and Sawbridge, attended by a very numerous Concourse of Citizens, met, pursuant to annual Custom, at Guildhall, in order to make a Return to the Court of Aldermen of two Persons, nominated by the Livery as proper to serve the Office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing Year, when they declared the Majority of Votes to be for Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Trecothick, and returned them to the Court accordingly. The Aldermen then withdrew to the Council Chamber, to consider of the Validity of this Return; when, after much Debate, which continued till about Five o'Clock, they determined in Favour of Mr. Beckford, by a Majority of Six.

The *Devonshire Petition* is very spirited, and contains the same Prayer with that from the County of York, *a Dissolution of the Parliament.* Among other Things, the Gentlemen of Devonshire say, "We presume, most gracious Sovereign, to add our Supplications to those of our Fellow-Subjects, that your Majesty would graciously attend to their Complaints. Permit not yourself, Sire, to be deluded by wicked and groundless Insinuations, that they proceed from Faction and Disaffection. We presume to assure your Majesty, that they flow from the purest Zeal for your Majesty's Honour and Safety, and are the Sentiments of the best Wishers to the Perpetuity of the Throne in your Majesty's Royal House, and the Privileges of the Subject, so inseparably connected with your Majesty's Right to the Crown. We acknowledge with them, your Majesty's parental Regard to the Welfare of your Subjects. We with Anguish lament, that the Fruits of so many Royal Virtues should be blasted with evil and pernicious Counsels. We were willing to spare your Royal Breast the Pain it must necessarily feel from the repeated Cries and Complaints of your Subjects, waiting with Patience, and in Silence, for the most desirable of all constitutional Remedies, the Interposition of a free and uninfluenced Parliament. But we can no longer entertain such Hopes of Redress, as by the Arts and Practices of your Majesty's Servants, an undue and dangerous Ascendancy has been gained over the House of Commons; and they have been prevailed upon to reject the Choice of a Member, not ineligible by the Laws of this Kingdom, and to declare another duly elected, tho' confessedly with the Minority of Votes, whereby a great and populous County is deprived of its Privilege of Representation, and the fundamental Relation between the Elector and Elected is totally cancelled and destroyed. This Precedent, so subversive of the first of all our Privileges, the Right of electing our own Representatives in Parliament, extinguishes all our Hopes of parliamentary Redress. In all Humility, therefore, we supplicate your Majesty," &c.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 7.

"We have two Russian Men of War at Spithead; one of them is a large 74 Gun Ship. Several of the Officers have been on Shore; they are really clever sightly Men, conducting themselves with an easy and genteel Politeness. The Account they give of their Fleet is, that they were separated from them in the North Sea, by a hard Gale of Wind; that they consist of 14 Sail of the Line, and upwards of 20 Sail of Transports; that they expect them up here, and we have been informed that they have been lately seen off North Yarmouth.

"Early on Saturday Morning sailed his Majesty's Frigate Aurora, with the Supervisors, bound to the East-Indies."

Oct. 11. The Aspersions cast on the celebrated Paoli (says a Correspondent) are as cruel as they are false: Is he less worthy because he has not visited the popular Prisoner, the Female Historian, and the patriotic Alderman?---It was evidently his Intention; but as he is patronized by Government, he must, while under their Protection, entirely adopt the Mode of Conduct offered for his Observance.

October 12. After Mr. Beckford had made several Apologies for his Inability to serve the Office of Lord Mayor from his Age and Infirmity, the Livery still persisted in their Entreaties to him to accept of it, and it was echoed from every Side of the Hall, *Mr. Beckford, assist to save your Country.*

Oct. 13. The Debates on Tuesday, in the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, concerning the Person to be made Choice of by them for Lord Mayor, lasted upwards of four Hours. About Five o'Clock they came upon the Hustings, when the Recorder declared Mr. Alderman Beckford duly elected; but at the same Time informed the Livery, that Mr. Beckford not thinking himself compellable to take upon him the Office, and on Account of his Age and Infirmities, not being able to go through the Fatigues thereof, had refused to serve it. This was not satisfactory to the Livery, and the general Cry was, "Beckford." Mr. Beckford then addressed himself to the Livery, and owned his having refused to serve, but not in the Words delivered by the Recorder. Great Confusion hereupon ensued; the Lord Mayor said, that it was the Sense of the Court of Aldermen, that what Mr. Recorder had said, was the Purport of Mr. Beckford's Refusal; in this Mr. Beckford agreed, and owned that the Emphasis laid by the Recorder on particular Words, had made him misunderstand what had been delivered, and asked the Recorder's Pardon; after which he expatiated on the Insufficiency of Bye-laws, and compared it to the Act of Parliament made in the Reign of Henry VIII. respecting the Colonies. He concluded with declaring his Willingness, at the Risque of his Life, to serve them at all Times, and on all Occasions; but again repeated his Inability of going through so weighty an Office as Chief Magistrate. This was not sufficient, and the general Cry again was, "None but Beckford." The Common Cryer was now going to adjourn the Common Hall, but was prevented by the Livery. Mr. Beckford being greatly fatigued, now retired, and Mr. Sheriff Townsend informed the Livery, that as the Decision must be left to the Court of the Common Council, he doubted not but they would prevail upon Mr. Beckford to serve the Office.

In the Course of Mr. Beckford's Speech to the Livery, he observed, "That our Day of Slavery was but very little distant, if "the present Mode of Trick and Law Chicane was tamely submitted to by the People; that our Liberties were at an "End, if the Rights of the Nation depended upon every old unheard of Statute, and new Law-Quirks, produced by Ministers, "and ministerial prostituted Law Officers."

This Day the Sheriff, accompanied by 14 *other Gentlemen of the Livery, waited on Mr. Alderman Beckford, at his House, in Soho-Square, to request his Answer, whether he would oblige the Livery, by accepting of the Office of Lord-Mayor, to which they had so almost unanimously elected him; when, after expressing his high Sense, and grateful Acknowledgments to the Livery, for their singular Favours, he told them, "That, to oblige the Livery, he would sacrifice his Ease, Health, Spirits, Fortune, and every Thing else; and accordingly accepted of the Office; and hoped his Brethren the Aldermen would indulge him in the Manner they did before, that he might have some Time also to attend his Duty in Parliament: That he would go down to Fonthill for about ten Days, and then would come to Town, and devote himself wholly to the Service of his Fellow Citizens, both in Parliament, and in the City.*

Mr. BECKFORD's Leter to the LORD MAYOR.

My Lord Mayor, Sobo-Square, Oct. 12. 1769.

"I cannot resist the importunate Request of my Fellow Citizens; their Desires have overcome Resolutions that I once thought were fixed and determined.

"The feeble Efforts of a worn-out Man to serve them, can never answer their sanguine Expectations.

"I will do my best, and will sacrifice Ease and Retirement, the chief Comforts of Old Age, to their Wishes: I will accept the Office of Lord Mayor.

"I shall hope for the Assistance of your Lordship, and my Brethren of the Court of Aldermen; the Advantage and good Effects of their Advice, were experienced on many Occasions in my late Mayoralty, by your Lordship's

Most obedient and faithful,

WILL. BECKFORD."

After the Business, relating to the Election of a Lord-Mayor, was over at Guild-hall on Tuesday Evening, Mr. Lovell came forward, and proposed to the Livery the following Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, viz.

At the Guild-hall, London, October 10, 1769.

At a Meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled,

Resolved, *That the Lord-Mayor be asked, if his Lordship hath received any Answer to the Petition of the Livery of London to his Majesty, which prayed for the Redress of various Grievances, the Removal of evil Counsellors, and the Dissolution of the present Parliament.*

Resolved, *That the Lord-Mayor be called upon to produce the Letter which his Lordship received from Lord Holland, dated Holland-House, Kensington, July the* 9*th,* 1769.

Resolved, *That Lord Holland was the Paymaster whom we, the Livery of London, in our late Petition to the Throne for the Redress of Grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions.*

Resolved, *That it is the Duty of our Representatives to obtain, if possible, an honest and proper parliamentary Enquiry into the Conduct and Accounts of Henry Lord Holland.*

And, when it shall appear on such Enquiry, that Henry Lord Holland has, by unnecessary Delays, detained the public Money for Years in his Hands, and appropriated the Interest thereof to his own Use, and has also, by various Pretences, obtained repeated Impediments to public Justice, and, by various Misrepresentations, induced our Sovereign to stay the legal Proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that Respect that is due to his Majesty, and introduce a Power superior to that of Law, the Use and Disuse of which creates the Distinction between Monarchy and Tyranny;

Resolved, *That then it will become, in the highest Degree, the Duty of our Representatives in Parliament, to endeavour that Henry Lord Holland be* IMPEACHED, *that he may be an Example to all future Ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the public Treasure, and sport with the Rights of a free People.*

Resolved, *That these Resolutions be entered by the Town Clerk in the Record Books of this City, as Part of the Proceedings of the Livery, at the Election of a Lord-Mayor of this City for the Year* 1770; *and that a Copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Sheriffs, be delivered to each of our Representatives in Parliament.*

The Lord-Mayor, in his Answer to the Question of the Livery, acknowledged the Receipt of a Letter from Lord Holland, and that the Copy which appeared in the Papers was a true One; but said, he left it to Lord Holland, to justify himself for having published his Answer; and to reconcile it, if he could, with the Character of a Gentleman.

We hear that Mr. Alderman Beckford is in the Sixty-first Year of his Age.

It is confidently said, that Application will be made to the Court of King's Bench, on the first Day of Term, for a Mandamus, to stay the swearing in of Mr. Alderman Beckford as Lord-Mayor; in Consequence of which the present Lord-Mayor must continue in his Office, till the Matter in Dispute, with Regard to Mr. Beckford, is settled.

On Sunday, the 8th Instant, Lord Holland went through Canterbury, and on Monday embarked at Dover, on his Passage to France.

A Friend to Justice says, to see the Defaulter of Millions, the Defrauder of the poor Soldier, the Plunderer of the public Treasure, the Underminer of his Country, go off unpunished, after having had Honours heaped upon him, during the Course of his unfaithful Services, as if, like Manlius, he had saved the Capitol, or like another Scipio, drawn Hannibal from our Gates, and subdued a Rival Carthage, is an Event of which no History can furnish an Example.

It is reported, that a supposed Defaulter has actually remitted near Three Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, to be deposited in some of the principal foreign Banks in Europe.

It is said that Mr. Francoise, the French Resident, has not made any Complaint to our Ministry, on Account of a late Affair that happened between a King's Sloop, and a small French Man of War, in the Downs; but, on the contrary, condemns the commanding Officer for his Misconduct, in not complying with the Rules and Orders that are always observed on such Occasions.

We are assured that the following Accounts, relating to the Russian Fleet, may be depended on.

Yesterday Seventnight the first Division of the Russian Fleet, consisting of ten Ships, arrived in four Days from the Scaw, off the Spurnhead, when the Commissaries sent an Express to the Russian Minister, and went on board the Admiral's Ship; Lieutenant Dugdale, with 13 Pilots, also went on board, to steer them up to Hull. Commodore Elphinston is expected with the second Division every Hour.

On Monday Morning, about four o' Clock, the Russian Ambassador set out from Soho, for Hull, in order to go on board the Russian Fleet in that Harbour.

A Letter from York, dated October 10, says, "We are informed, that so great is the Spirit of the Freeholders in most Parts of this County, for the Support of the Rights of the Electors of Great-Britain in general, that they strive who shall be the foremost to sign the Petition to be presented to his Majesty on that Subject.---By the best Accounts that have been received, there are 5000 who have already signed it; amongst whom, we are assured, that no less than 14 are Members of Parliament."

The Augmentation of Troops on the Irish Establishment, which it is thought will meet with a warm Opposition, is to amount to 3000.

As there seems a Probability in England, it is supposed that the Ministry have, under a different Colour, proposed an Augmentation in a neighbouring Kingdom, from whence they may be soon transported, in case of an Emergency.

Letters from the Hague say, that a few Days since, in Consequence of an Order issued for that Purpose, a thorough Review was made of all the Men of War now laid up at Amsterdam, Helvoetsluys, Flushing, Tervier, Horn, and Harlingen, most of which were in a perishable Condition, and Orders were given for them to be broke up, and the Remainder immediately to undergo the necessary Repairs.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 6.

"We are assured that the Baron de Breteuil, Ambassador from France, in a Conference which he lately had with the States General, intimated to their High Mightinesses, that having heard a Report that they intended to make a considerable Augmentation in their Troops, he could not help expressing his Surprize at such a Step, especially in a Time of Peace, in which they could have nothing to apprehend from any Quarter, and at all Events might depend upon the Assistance of the Court of France, which was ready to furnish them with any Number of Troops they might have Occasion for; that therefore, if they should manifest any Intention of increasing their Troops, it could not but give Umbrage to the King his Master, and lay the Foundation of Mistrust between the two Powers, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Exon, October 6.

"This Day the County Meeting came on, when Dr. Musgrave produced a Petition, which was read aloud by Major Putt, of the Eastern Battalion of Militia, and was universally approved of. Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Recorder of this City, spoke for near an Hour, in the most spirited and Roman like Manner, and was seconded by Dr. Musgrave. Lord Lisburn, and Mr. Spooner, attended, and having opposed the Petition, were answered alternately by the Serjeant and Doctor. After the Petition was approved of, together with some spirited Instructions to the Knights of the Shire, Lord L------ went out at the Back Door, to avoid the Populace; but being discovered, was pursued, hissed, and hooted at, from the Castle to the House he took Refuge in. ----- Spooner, Esq; was served in the same Manner. Counsellor Short spoke unpopularly, and was hissed and silenced. John Parker, Esq; our Knight of the Shire, behaved exceeding well on this Occasion, by stepping forward, and offering his Services, to present the Petition to his Majesty, in which he was seconded by a worthy Sheriff, Sir Thomas Ackland, and Sir John Rogers, Bart. Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a Motion, that the Thanks of this County be presented to the worthy Freeholders of Middlesex, for their steady Attachment to the Cause of Liberty, which was unanimously assented to, and the same is ordered to be advertised, under the Name of the Sheriff.

"The Petition is now signing, and it is thought some thousand Names will be to it by Eleven o' Clock this Evening. It is computed there were at least 5000 Freeholders assembled."

A Letter from Lincolnshire, dated October 3, mentions, that the Freeholders of that County are to meet soon, to consider of a Petition.

A Letter from Derby, dated October 3, says, "At a numerous Meeting of Gentlemen and Freeholders, a Petition for this County and Town was signed at Chesterfield Yesterday; and I am told that the Petition will be at Derby To-morrow."

Yesterday, after the Supporters of the Bill of Rights had dined at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, the Committee of Correspondence and Contributions made their Report of the Transactions that occured since the Recess of that Society.

So extensive is the present fashionable Rage for foreign Servants, that we are informed, out of 150 Domestics and Officers of a certain Nobleman, not more than 20 are Natives of this Country.

Various are the Reports at the Cocoa-Tree, and the Smyrna, concerning a *Coalition*-----but Foote says, they will all unite in one Point, *fleecing the People.*

It is talked of abroad, that the Premier hath advised a Great Personage to send for the E--- of C-----m, to ask his Opinion with respect to some of the Petitions, and also to request his Assistance in some Part of the Ministry.

The above Circumstance is said to be done with a Design to accomplish a Separation between the Three Brothers; but, we hear, they are determined firmly to unite in the ensuing Session.

It is said, the Rev. Mr. Horne, Minister of New-Brentford, will be appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Elect for the Year ensuing.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

Mr. Alderman TOWNSEND in the Chair,

At a General Meeting, October 10.

THE Conduct of SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Esq; having been brought into Question, and he having informed this Society, that an Information is intended to be moved for against him:

Resolved, That if the said Mr. Vaughan does not fully justify himself, either on a Trial, or by Publication, if no Trial be had next Term, the Society will then proceed to an Examination of his public Conduct, and determine accordingly, and that this Resolution be published.

That the next Meeting be on Tuesday, the 24th Instant,

JOHN TREVANION, Esq; in the Chair.

MORRIS, Sec.

Wednesday Sir Edward Hawke had the Honour of having a long Conference with his Majesty, said to be on Account of several Dispatches arriving at the Admiralty, with an Account of the Russian Fleet being arrived on the Coast.

It is said, that the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Hertford, and General Conway, had the Honour of a Conference for two Hours with his Majesty Yesterday.

They write from Hull, that a Number of British Sailors have entered on board the Russian Men of War lately arrived in the Humber.

It is said, the Russian Fleet have Orders to rendezvous in the Bay of Gibraltar, previous to their Voyage up the Levant.

By a private Letter from Madrid we are informed, that the frequent Return of Couriers between that Court and Versailles gives Rise to Conjectures, that Matters of great Importance are on the Tapis.

We are credibly informed, that the present Disturbances in North-America have actually sunk the Price of Plantations in several of the Colonies 20 per Cent. nor can Purchasers, but with great Difficulty, at that Price be obtained.

A Ropemaker in Rotherhithe, who used annually to export Cordage, to the Value of 5000 l. Sterling, to North-America, has not, for the last two Yerrs, sent thither to the Amount of 500 l. and there is Reason to fear this Branch of Trade, among many others, will be irrecoverably lost to Great-Britain.

Oct. 14. It is reported that the second Petition of the Livery of London will be presented to his Majesty the Week after next, by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and the rest of the Gentlemen who went up with the last, together with several others who have since become Members of the Bill of Rights.

We hear that a Motion will be made on Tuesday Se'nnight in the Court of Aldermen, relative to John Wilkes, Esq; which, it is imagined, will occasion warm Debates there, and is of such a Nature, as will astonish the Public in general when made known.

The King of the two Sicilies has marched a Corps of 4000 Infantry, and 600 Horse into the Ecclesiastical State, in order to obviate any ill Effects which might arise from reforming the Society of Jesuits.

We hear that the Earl of Harcourt will go again Ambassador to the Court of France, and is to set out some Time this Month for Paris.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, Minister to the Republic of Venice, whence he a few Days since arrived, has brought Advices, which it is said will produce very salutary Effects to this Kingdom.

In Consequence of a Dispatch sent on Monday last from the Admiralty Office, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of War at Plymouth is expected in Town on Tuesday next.

In Consequence of a Report made to his Majesty a few Days since by General Conway, of the Condition of the different Forts in Scotland, and Ireland, we hear they will all shortly undergo the necessary Repairs, and the Number of Men stationed at each be augmented.

We are informed, that the King of France has given Orders to the Commissioners of his Dock-Yard at Brest, to build six Bomb Vessels with the utmost Expedition.

A great Number of Half-pay Naval Lieutenants have, in Consequence of Leave granted them by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, applied to the Russian Ambassador for, and obtained Appointments in the Russian Fleet.

It is still confidently said, that the Election of the Lord Mayor will be set aside by the Court of King's-Bench, previous to the 9th of November. Term begins on the Sixth.

Several Betts are already made on the Return of L--- H-----d to this Kingdom; the Odds are, that he never visits it again.

And it is now currently reported, that another N---n, who hath lately been the Subject of a popular Writer, will soon set out for the South of France.

It is very confidently asserted, that General Paoli has got a Pension settled upon him by the Government, of One Thousand Pounds per Ann.

Thursday General Paoli, accompanied by several Gentlemen, set out for Portsmouth to view the Dock-Yards, and so forth.

Some Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Dey of Algiers had ordered out all his Corsairs, to cruize against the French Trade in the Mediterranean.

By Letters from Genoa, we hear, that the Algerine Corsairs have lately plundered several French Vessels, and have treated the People belonging to them with great Inhumanity.

They write from Brest, that some very important Advices had just been received from Cape Francois, in the Island of Hispaniola, which were sent by Express to Court.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 12.

"The Remainder of the Russian Fleet is not yet arrived here, but is daily expected. We hear that they are in Yarmouth Road.

October 16. It is confidently asserted that many material Alterations, both in the Measures and Members of Administration, are now upon the Carpet, though they will not be promulgated until the Meeting of the Parliament.

A certain American Governor lately come over, to tell his Tale himself as he pleases, has been presented to the King, and most graciously received. Surely his Majesty knew not that this Governor is sorely complained against by the People to which he was appointed to be his Majesty's *Vice Father*. Had his Majesty known this, he certainly would not have been admitted to the Royal Presence; much less could he have been graciously greeted, till he had purged himself of all Matters laid to his Charge.

The Consequences of Dr. Musgrave's Address are now variously talked of; however it is not to be doubted, *if he holds fast his Integrity*, but the Nation, into whose Service he has enlisted himself, will strenuously support him against every Attack that may be made on him by those whom he has pointed out as Traitors to their Country.

October 17. We are advised by Letters from Leghorn, that there are no less than 36 Tunisian Corsairs now at Sea, and that the Bey himself is making a Cruize with some Half Gallies.

The Algerines have also 18 large Ships now at Sea.

They write from the Hague, that the States-General had come to a Resolution to augment the Land Forces of the Republic to 90 Battalions, and 70 Squadrons.

It is said, there is expected in the first Packet from Germany, News that all Europe will shortly be engaged in a War, so that the M-----y are not a little elated, as it will, in a great Measure, abate the Enquiry about domestic Affairs.

It is said, the Earl of Bute will set out To-morrow for France.

A Report prevails at the West End of the Town, that the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is upon the Eve of being vacated.

Saturday morning his Excellency the Russian Ambassador had a long Conference with both the Secretaries of State, on the Subject of Advices received on Friday from Petersburgh. Immediately after which, his Excellency sent an Express to Portsmouth, to the Commanders of the Russian Men of War there.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Salletine Corsair, of thirty Guns, had taken a rich French Guineaman, near Cape Finisterre, and carried her into Fedal.

A Gentleman just arrived from Nottingham, informs us, that the Petition now preparing at that Place, sets forth in a very striking Manner, the Necessity of d-------g the present P--------t.

The Lancaster Man of War, Captain Gilson, from Virginia, is arrived at Portsmouth.

Glouceſter, Oct. 16. Sir William Draper, K. B. has taken his Passage in the Brice, Captain Muir, of Bristol, for Charles-Town, South-Carolina, which will sail in about three Weeks Time.

BOSTON, December 4.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON.

"The grand Object of People here, at present, is the Right of Election, which they are determined to pursue firmly and regularly, without much Noise or Tumult, by petitioning, till they are thoroughly convinced, that they can have no Relief that Way, after which, be assured, some Step will be taken, which will certainly produce the desired Effect."

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

The Reverend Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD is arrived at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1769.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and general Assortment of superfine, fine, middling, and coarse, to be sold by ELLIS LEWIS.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1769.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. William Symonds, of this City, Merchant, deceased, are hereby desired to take Notice, That unless they settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber, within six Weeks from the Date hereof, they will absolutely be put into an Attorney's Hands, without any Respect of Persons.

T.b.c. MARY SYMONDS, Executrix.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS THOMAS MARSHALL, of the township of Darby, two miles and a half from Darby town, 3 miles from the corporation ferry, and about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, has a compleat Fulling-Mill, and all the works in good order for carrying on the fulling business in the neatest manner; also a London frame for dressing camblets, camblettees, silks and grograms, in the best manner, having experienced the abovesaid business upwards of 30 years, and now being strong handed, suitable to carry on the abovesaid branches of business; all those that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served with care and dispatch, and on the lowest terms.

N. B. CLOTHS, and the abovesaid stuffs, are received by EMANUEL JOSIAH, Merchant, at the corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the London Coffee-House; also, at THOMAS BISPHAM'S, at the New Ferry-House, Arch-street wharff, Philadelphia, at which places attendance will be given once a week. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

August 4, 1769.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Donegall, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN ROBESON, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fresh complexion, red hair, and commonly wears it tied behind, and cued; had on, when he went away, a shirt and trowsers, a linen jacket, with 4 rows of buttons on the breast, and a pair of old shoes; he is a good scholar, and perhaps may pass for a Doctor. There went off with him, a Negroe man, named NED, well set, and strong, but not very tall, aged about 28 years, born in the Jerseys, speaks very good English, and can read and write, of a down look, and thick lips; had on, when he went away, a coarse shirt and trowsers, a hat, bound round the edge, and a hood worked in it; he may be taken for a Mulattoe, by his colour, and probably both may have provided other clothes. Likewise ran away in company with them, a likely Negroe man, belonging to Joseph Chambers in York town, named JAMES JONES, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, slim made, born in this country, and has a good countenance; he took with him a blue broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket and breeches, a pair of leather ditto, two fine shirts, one of them ruffled, 2 coarse ditto, two pair of coarse trowsers, a pair of pumps, with silver shoe-buckles, a pair of strong shoes, a blanket, and a gun, with a split in the stock, near the butt. It is likely they may have forged passes, as the white man writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have SIX POUNDS reward for the three, or Forty Shillings for either, if taken separate, and reasonable charges, paid by us, ALEXANDER LOWREY, JOSEPH CHAMBERS. T.b.c. 3 M.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD low for cash, by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-street, the fifth door above Market-street,

BROADCLOTHS, halfthicks, linceys, spotted swanskins, red long ells, carpeting, calimancoes, camblets, poplins, allopeens, everlastings, damasks, grogram, saggathies, baragons, thicksets, Bengalls, calicoes, striped persians, cloth coloured, plain ditto, China and English taffeties, silk damasks, Irish linens, Russia and Irish sheetings, yard wide and 7-eighth cotton and linen checks, yard and 3-eighths ditto, 3-qr. ditto, dowlases, princes linen, ozenbrigs, table cloths, a variety of stamp handkerchiefs, cotton romals, silk ditto, spotted bandanoes, flowered ditto, white Barcelona handkerchiefs, cotton velvets, hair plush, cotton velvet shapes, wrought nankeen ditto, worsted knit ditto, a large assortment of ribbons, ferrets, sewing silks, coloured threads, white and brown ditto, Scotch and Nuns ditto, bobbins and tapes, mohair, silk and hair, scarf, twist and horse hair buttons, white and yellow metal ditto, lacquered and double gilt ditto, horn ditto, mens and womens horse whips, chaise whips, whip lashes, writing paper, sealing wax, ink-powder, receipt books, pocket-books, temple spectacles, snuff in bladders, ditto in bottles, black, blue, green, buff, scarlet & cloth coloured mohair, silk and hair best scarf twist, cords, broad and narrow worsted bindings, galloon and stay cord, bed lace, nonsopretties, pins, common needles, Whitechapel and square ditto, darning and looping ditto, knitting needles, Kerby perch hooks, rock ditto, fishing rods, ditto reels, ivory and horn combs, ditto in cases, best HV double wormed gimblets, common ditto, sadlery, brass cocks, candlesticks, snuff boxes, brass ink pots, leather ditto, curtain rings, key ditto, scissars, locks and hinges, escutcheons, wood screws, tenter hooks, steel and brass thimbles, Pinchbeck ditto, stay hooks, white & yellow metal sleeve buttons, glass set ditto, Pinchbeck gilt ditto, silver watches, silvered watch chains, steel and Pinchbeck ditto, steel watch keys, seals, pistol capt penknives, cutteaus, Barlow penknives, seal end ditto, razors, shoemakers knives, table knives and forks, pocket ditto, hand-saw files, carpenters and shoemakers hammers, pinchers, nippers, tacks and awl blades, Indian ditto, sad-irons, box-irons, chimney tile, brass wire, boxes of tin plates, pidgeon shot, duck and swan ditto, best oil flints, window glass, steel, white metal and brass shoe buckles, buckle chapes, stock buckles, scythes and sickles, hoes and axes, brass kettles, warming pans, coffee pots, pewter, tin ware, japanned; French indigo, red chalk, brimstone, black lead, vermillion, stone ware, delf ware, lanthorns, foot rules, joint yards, bottled port and claret, old Madeira wines, &c. &c. &c. Tbc. 2 M.

ABRAHAM SHELLEY,

Thread-maker, in Lombard-street, the third door above the New Market,

CONTINUES to make and sell, for ready money, all sorts of fine taylor's thread, housewife and stocking ditto, and will engage them superior to what is imported from Europe, in strength, evenness, fineness, and cheapness; and as it will be a means of employing a great many poor people, who at this time want it, he hopes the merchants and shopkeepers in this city, and towns adjacent, will encourage him, by favouring him with their custom, which he will always endeavour to merit. If he meets with proper encouragement, he can make all sorts of white threads, suitable for the finest cambrick, and make them up either in the English, Scotch, Irish, or Dutch methods.

N. B. He buys good light half spangle linen yarn, and good well swingled flax; also gives out well hackled flax to good spinners, for which he gives ready money. ¶ 5 Tbctf.